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Col. front. wanting
(cirl bunting. male)

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Ornithological Dictionary;

OR

Alphabetical Synopsis

OF

BRITISH BIRDS.

BY

GEORGE MONTAGU, F.L.S.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE variety of publications on Ornithology are as extensive as inſtructive; but the difficulty of diſcovering any particular ſpecies in the works of an author, where the bird is called by a different name from which it may be provincially denominated, has, we conceive, been a preventive to a more enlarged inveſtigation of that part of the natural hiſtory of our country. To perſons well acquainted with the generic characters the difficulty may not be ſo great; but the general part of mankind might wade through volumes before they would find the object of their inquiry. For ſuch perſons, therefore, who are deſirous of being better acquainted with the moſt beautiful part of the animal creation, we have publiſhed the following Dictionary of Britiſh Ornithology, in hopes of advancing knowledge on the ſubject.

Of the various writers on Britiſh Ornithology the public are particularly indebted to Mr. Pennant, who has not only been diffuſe on the ſubject, but has given a great variety of excellent figures. The

laſt edition of the *Britiſh Zoology* is replete with information, and far exceeds the bounds of any thing written before on the ſubject of Engliſh birds. Since which the *General Synopſis of Birds*, publiſhed by Dr. Latham, has added much new light to this branch of hiſtory; which, together with his *Index Ornithologicus*, is a maſterpiece of erudition and knowledge. But theſe are too extenſive and too complex for the more confined part of the ſcience or ſtudy of Britiſh birds, and too expenſive for general uſe.

Theſe conſiderations have induced the author to lay before the public this work, which is at once calculated to give every information on the ſubject, to render the ſtudy more eaſy, and to be not only within the reach of moſt perſons pockets who are capable of ſcientific reſearches, but that it will be found an index to all the Engliſh works of credit on the ſubject in general uſe, as well as to many of the beſt authors in other languages. It has been our intention to confine this work within as ſmall a compaſs as poſſible, in order to render it more portable; at the ſame time we have been ſufficiently diffuſe in the deſcription of each ſpecies, as well as in the natural hiſtory belonging thereto. There are, however, ſome general remarks, which could not be ſo well placed in the alphabetical order of this work; and as they are ſuch as ought not to be omitted, we have thought proper to throw them into the form of an introduction.

In reſpect to the anatomy of birds we confeſs ourſelves not ſufficiently qualified to enlarge upon the ſubject; we ſhall, however, point out ſome ſingularities in the formation of particular ſpecies, which may add to the illuſtration of Ornithology.

Firſt, then, the *ſtomach* of birds forms them into two natural diſtinct zootomic claſſes: thoſe with *cartilaginous ſtomachs*, covered with very ſtrong muſcles, called a *gizzard*; and thoſe with *membranaceous ſtomachs*, more reſembling that of carnivorous quadrupeds. The former is given to ſuch whoſe principal food is grain and ſeeds of various kinds, or other hard ſubſtances that require much friction to comminute; to aſſiſt which gravel is neceſſary: the latter is given to thoſe who are carnivorous or piſcivorous, and their digeſtion accelerated more by the *gaſtric juice* than by the action of the ſtomach. Thoſe of the firſt claſs digeſt or retain every ſubſtance taken in; and thoſe who eject or diſgorge innutritious matter unavoidably taken in, ſuch as feathers, fur, bones, &c. belong to the ſecond claſs; conſpicuous in the Falcon and Owl genus, and others that feed on fiſh. Granivorous birds ſeem to poſſeſs a power of retaining the ſmall ſtones taken into the *gizzard*, or evacuating them when they become poliſhed and leſs uſeful, but cannot diſgorge them. In a ſtate of nature the quantity of gravel taken in muſt be regulated, no doubt, by the ſenſation of the *ſtomach*; but, extraordinary as it may ſeem, in domeſticated animals

thoſe inſtinctive faculties are deranged. We have known inſtances where the whole cavity of the *gizzard* has been filled with gravel ſtones. We once remember part of a brood of young Ducks half grown taking in ſuch a quantity of gravel as not only filled the *gizzard* but the *craw*, and even the *gullet*, and ſoon after died.

We ſhall now conſider *parturition* and *incubation*. And as the Cuckow appears to be an exception to the general rule, it may not be amiſs to make ſome inquiries into the natural hiſtory of that extraordinary bird. But firſt we ſhall remark, that by experiment it appears that birds do not inſtinctively know the neceſſary time of incubation; for we have repeatedly taken the eggs of a bird unincubated, and placed them under another of the ſame ſpecies who was on the point of hatching, and *vice verſa* thoſe on the point of hatching into the neſt of ſuch who had only began to ſit; and in both caſes the young were brought to maturity. Birds will ſometimes diſcriminate the egg of another ſpecies put into their neſt, and will turn it out; but they will frequently breed up the young of another when exchanged, provided they are of the ſame age, and not very large when the experiment is made.

It has long been a received opinion, that the Cuckow depoſited its egg in the neſt of ſome other bird; that it never ſat on its own egg, but left it to be incubated by the bird in whoſe neſt it was depoſited;

depoſited; that it ſeldom laid more than one egg, becauſe that number is moſt commonly found in a neſt; and that as no other young but that of the Cuckow is found in a neſt, it was imagined that the old Cuckow either deſtroyed the eggs or young of the bird whoſe neſt it dropped its own egg into.

In this ſtate had the natural hiſtory of the Cuckow remained till the ingenious Mr. Genner illuſtrated it in a letter to Mr. John Hunter, publiſhed in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*. To the light this gentleman has thrown on the ſubject every naturaliſt muſt feel himſelf obliged. But, knowledge arriving by ſlow degrees, and the fallibility of human power being certain, will, we hope, plead an excuſe for further attempting to elucidate the hiſtory of that ſingular bird. The opinion of different perſons coinciding cannot fail to ſtrengthen an aſſertion; and we are happy to declare, from perſonal experience, that we agree with that gentleman in reſpect to the incubation and nutrition of the Cuckow, and the phenomenon of the infant bird throwing the eggs or young of the foſter parent out of the neſt; and only differ ſomewhat in reſpect to the parturition of that and other birds. It muſt be underſtood we do not mean to contradict that author abſolutely in any point, but only to offer ſuch ideas to the friends of ſcience as may further ſtimulate to a more minute inveſtigation. Many years ago a Cuckow's egg was brought to

me taken out of a Reed Bunting's neſt; I immediately put it into the neſt of a Swallow, in an outbuilding, who had juſt begun to ſit. On viſiting it about the time I expected the excluſion of the young, was ſurpriſed to find the young Cuckow ſole poſſeſſor of the neſt. This and ſimilar inſtances convinced me that the eggs of the foſter parent could not be deſtroyed by the old Cuckow. It was difficult to ſuggeſt what became of the bird's eggs in whoſe neſt the Cuckow choſe to depoſit hers. It was unnatural to ſuppoſe the bird would throw out or deſtroy its own in preference to that of the intruder; and the circumſtance of young Cuckows never being found with companions in the neſt, could not admit of a ſuppoſition that they were deſtroyed by accident. In this very unenlightened ſtate, then, was the hiſtory of this bird, till Mr. Genner proved, by a variety of experiments, exhibited under his own inſpection, the extraordinary circumſtance of the young Cuckow's turning out its neſtling mates, or the eggs. But notwithſtanding this undoubted authority, many incredulous perſons, to our knowledge, diſbelieve the poſſibility of the facts related. Too apt are ſome perſons to wonder at and diſbelieve any thing ſeemingly out of the ordinary courſe of nature; whereas it ſhould only excite our admiration. That Being who alone can give animation, can moſt aſſuredly endow it with what powers and properties ſeems beſt to his unerring wiſdom. To diſallow

things

things becauſe our contracted comprehenſions and confined ideas are limited within ſo ſmall a compaſs, ſavours of atheiſm. It is more than probable the all-wiſe Creator of all things never intended we ſhould penetrate into the reaſons for all his actions; and ſhall we mortals of fallible nature deny well-atteſted facts becauſe we are not able to ſee into the wiſdom of an infallible Being?

But to return to the Cuckow. Previous to the abovementioned publication I had taken much pains towards inveſtigating the ſeveral phenomena I had noticed in this bird, and was ſo fortunate to have ocular proof of the fact related by Mr. Genner, of a young Cuckow turning out of a Hedge-Sparrow's neſt a young Swallow I had put in for the purpoſe of experiment. It is needleſs to recite all the circumſtances attending this extraordinary bird, as that gentleman has ſo amply explained it; I ſhall therefore only add, that I firſt ſaw it when a few days old in the Hedge-Sparrow's neſt, in a garden cloſe to a cottage, the owner of which aſſured me the Hedge-Sparrow had four eggs when the Cuckow dropped in a fifth; that on the morning the young Cuckow was hatched, two young Hedge-Sparrows were alſo excluded, and that on his return from work in the evening nothing was left in the neſt but the Cuckow. At five or ſix days old I took it to my houſe, where I frequently ſaw it throw out the young Swallow for four or five days after. This ſingular action was performed by inſinuating

itſelf under the Swallow, and with its rump forced it out of the neſt with a ſort of jerk. Sometimes, indeed, it failed after much ſtruggle, by reaſon of the ſtrength of the Swallow, which was nearly full feathered; but after a ſmall reſpite from the ſeeming fatigue it renewed its efforts, and ſeemed continually reſtleſs till it ſucceeded. At the end of the fifth day this diſpoſition ceaſed, and it ſuffered the Swallow to remain in the neſt unmoleſted.

In reſpect to the Cuckow being able to continue laying from the production of the firſt egg till ſhe leaves us, we are doubtful, that is, in regular ſucceſſion; but we ſuſpect, contrary to all other birds, it has the property of retaining its egg, of which we ſhall ſpeak hereafter. It is poſſible ſome may lay two lots of eggs during their ſtay with us; but then we have reaſon to believe there is a conſiderable ſpace of time between the firſt and ſecond lot. In two or three females diſſected at the time they firſt began to lay, we could only diſcover four or five eggs that could poſſibly be laid ſucceſſively; from the ſmalleſt of which to what may be termed the ſecondary eggs, there was a ſudden break off, not a gradual decreaſe in ſize. Now if this bird was able to continue laying for a month or ſix weeks together daily, all the eggs to be protruded in that time would appear in regular gradation. If any bird is killed at the time of laying the firſt egg, the number of eggs deſtined to be excluded ſucceſſively may be pretty eaſily aſcertained; and we

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are confident no bird we are yet acquainted with, the Cuckow excepted, has the power of keeping back its eggs after it has received the ſtimulus of the male fecundity; and after the firſt egg is laid the others muſt ſucceſſively follow, one after the other, each in twenty-four hours, with a few exceptions in the larger undomeſticated birds; and we know the force of nature is often ſufficiently powerful to ſeparate eggs from the *ovarium* without male contact *. Cuckows, on the contrary, we conceive, are capable of retaining their egg after it is arrived at maturity; and we think there is much reaſon for ſuppoſing this bird is endowed with ſo extraordinary a property, conſidering it makes no neſt, and that it is obliged to ſeek the neſt of another bird to depoſit it in, and that neſt fit to receive it, into which one egg only is dropped †, and other neſts to ſeek for the like purpoſe, it becomes not only a work of labour, but of hazard and uncertainty; therefore, did it not poſſeſs ſuch a qualification, we ſhould conceive the difficulties it had to encounter were too numerous to enſure a continuation of its ſpecies. Suppoſe this bird was obliged, like others, to lay its eggs ſucceſſively day after day, which we believe to be

* Pullets often lay eggs in a coop without impregnation, and ſmall birds often in cages: many inſtances of which we have ſeen. Theſe are of courſe unprolific.

† Where two have been found in one nest they certainly were laid by different birds.

five

five or ſix, it is hardly probable that five or ſix neſts ſhould be found in a ſtate proper to receive them, much leſs if ſhe laid a greater number, as has been ſuggeſted.

We think it reaſonable to conceive the female Cuckow receives the male's embraces, from a certain period after her arrival, till ſhe is near laying her firſt egg; and that ſhe does not admit the male again till after ſhe has laid her uſual number. If ſhe has been fortunate in diſcovering ſuch neſts as anſwer her purpoſe, and have laid all her firſt forwarded eggs early in the ſeaſon, then, after a ſhort interval, it is poſſible nature may ſtimulate again, and a ſecond lot of eggs be produced; ſo that, in either caſe, Cuckows may lay eggs about the time they depart from us; but we cannot help doubting whether more than one lot of eggs is laid during its continuation in this country; and that alone may be a work of time, for the reaſons before mentioned.

If a Cuckow continued laying each day ſucceſſively from the time of her excluding the firſt egg till near the time of migrating, ſurely a greater number of eggs or young of that bird would be found, eſpecially as they are ſo diſperſed; but, on the contrary, although we have been anxious to procure the eggs or young for ſeveral years together, we have not been able to ſucceed; yet the old birds have been in plenty about us.

Thoſe who ſuppoſe a bird is capable of producing

ing eggs at will, or that any bird is excited to lay more eggs than uſual by daily robbing their neſt, are certainly miſtaken. In a domeſticated fowl it is probable the deſire of incubation may be prolonged by leaving little or nothing in the neſt to ſit on. It will therefore lay the number allotted by nature, which is determined before the firſt egg is produced. If it is prevented from incubation by any means whatever, it may begin again to lay in five or ſix days; but there is always an interval of a few days, and ſometimes as many weeks, which muſt wholly depend on the age and vigour of the bird. When it happens that a freſh lot of eggs is laid with only a few days interval, and that perhaps in the ſame neſt, it is deemed a continuation, for want of nice obſervation; but we are not to look to domeſticated animals for natural cauſes, for thoſe are taken from their ſtate of nature. Let us look to birds in their natural wild ſtate, and ſee if any well-atteſted inſtances are to be found where they have laid more eggs ſucceſſively by taking one from the neſt daily: for inſtance; the number laid by a Hedge-Sparrow is commonly five, ſometimes only four, and rarely ſix; will the taking away the daily-laid egg produce a ſeventh or an eighth? No: we believe there never was an inſtance; at leaſt we have never been fortunate enough to diſcover one in the great variety of experiments we have tried on various birds, amongſt which was the Swallow, which has been declared to lay as

many as nineteen*. A bird will only lay the uſual number peculiar to the ſpecies; and if, at the period of incubation, it perceives the neſt emptied, it is deſerted. The link of nature having been broken, the female ſtimulates to love again, and ſoon brings forward by that *ſtimulus*, aided by the *male fecundity*, a new lot of eggs; never more than the former, and uſually leſs, becauſe this is properly a forced production, at the additional expence of the vigour of the bird, and loſs of animal parts, which is the cauſe of great variation as to the number of eggs laid by domeſtic fowls, depending entirely on the ſtrength of conſtitution, and the nouriſhment of the food. In all animals taken immediately under the care of man, the dictates of nature are partly ſuppreſſed, their food changed, habits and manners altered, and diſeaſe often enſues, which is the origin of the great variety of colours in reclaimed animals.

Nature purſues invariably one courſe; therefore to draw a general rule of her actions we muſt ſtrictly adhere to her in an unmoleſted, uncultivated ſtate; for if we deviate from that we muſt infallibly err. We do not mean to ſay accidental varieties do not take place in animals unreclaimed, but ſuch *luſus* are by no means common; and when we ſee a bird materially deviate in colour from its ſpecies, we may conſider it as a conſtitutional defect; that

* An aſſertion of Dr. Liſter. Vide Br. Zool. p. 337.

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the natural ſecretions are changed or ſuppreſſed with which the feathers are dyed. To enter minutely into a diſcuſſion on this head would ſwell this Introduction beyond its limits; all we wiſh is, to point out the neceſſity of ſtrictly adhering to nature for obſervations on natural cauſes. A domeſtic fowl who will ſit for ſix weeks upon an empty neſt is not to be produced as a proof of the actions of nature. Will any bird, in its natural wild ſtate, continue to ſit on its neſt after the eggs are taken out? One egg, indeed, is ſometimes ſufficient to produce the act of incubation; but what is it then prevents the ſecondary eggs from coming forward, when it is well known if a bird is prevented from ſitting ſhe ſoon reſumes her deſire of propagation natural to every animated being? Becauſe the very act of incubation is the effective cauſe; the line which nature has drawn, and which the animal by inſtinct feels. We conceive the production of a ſecond lot of eggs to be an extraordinary exertion of nature; a wonderful proof of the affection of the all-wiſe Creator for the preſervation and continuation of his creatures, and the reſources he has furniſhed ſome animals with, in caſe of neceſſity, to prevent the total extinction of the breed. It is but few birds, if any, that would produce a ſecond lot of eggs in the ſame ſeaſon if unmoleſted; but if their neſts are deſtroyed, it is probable three or four ſeparate lots may be protruded.

We have never been able to diſcover with certainty,

tainty, either in the Redbreaſt or Hedge-Sparrow, who are the earlieſt breeders, the production of a ſecond brood after the firſt has been brought to maturity. Their attention to their young continues long after they leave the neſt. The great exertion to collect food for ſo many muſt exhauſt the animal ſpirits, to recruit which is a work of time; ſo that the ſeaſon is too far advanced for a ſecond production. The ſecondary eggs being brought forward is not effected by the will of the bird, but is cauſed by the dictates of nature, the impulſe of love.

We ſhall here take notice of the eggs of a Hedge-Sparrow being found in a neſt of that bird in a prolific ſtate, and a young Cuckow of a fortnight old covering them, as related by Mr. Genner, in order to ſtrengthen a ſuppoſition we ſhall hereafter mention. May not this be owing to a very different cauſe than what has been ſuſpected? If the Cuckow had dropped an egg into the Hedge-Sparrow's neſt before it was finiſhed, it is unlikely it would have been ſuffered to remain; but even ſuppoſe it had, it would not have been ſat on till the Hedge-Sparrow began to incubate her own eggs; conſequently the Cuckow's egg, which is largeſt, could not be hatched before the others in the common courſe of nature. Again: if we ſuppoſe the Hedge-Sparrow had previouſly laid her eggs, which ſhe ſat on together with the Cuckow's, and that the young Cuckow, ſoon after it was hatched, had turned

turned out of the neſt the eggs or young of the Hedge-Sparrow, which is the natural conſequence, how ſhould theſe eggs come into the neſt containing a living *fœtus?* It is very improbable a bird ſhould lay eggs in a neſt where ſhe had young, for ſuch we may call the young Cuckow, the Hedge-Sparrow not knowing the difference. If birds were capable of this, it would be ſimilar to ſuperfetation in viviparous animals, of which there are but few inſtances. We can therefore only account for this ſingular circumſtance by ſuppoſing the Cuckow is actually endowed with the property of retaining its egg in the *uterus*, after it is matured, till it has diſcovered a neſt in a ſtate fit to depoſit it. The conſequence of this retention would be a dilatation of the *embryo* by the internal heat of the body*, and the *fœtus* advanced towards perfection in proportion to the time the egg remained in that ſtate. Of courſe, after ſuch a previous enlargement of the *fœtus*, was the egg dropped into the neſt of a bird on the point of ſitting, it would moſt certainly be hatched as long before the eggs of the bird whoſe neſt it was depoſited in as it had been forwarded in the *uterus*. It has frequently been obſerved, that where the egg of a Cuckow has been found in the neſt of a bird together with ſome of its own, that the Cuckow's egg is hatched

* The Viper is oviparous, or rather ove-viparous, hatching its young by the internal heat of its body.

firſt.

firſt *. This ſeems difficult to account for, unleſs upon the principle we have ſuggeſted, as the egg of that bird is rather ſuperior in ſize to that of any bird whoſe neſt it makes choice of to depoſit it in, amongſt which the Yellowhammer's is the largeſt, weighing in general from thirty-ſix to forty-ſix grains; whereas that of the Cuckow weighs from forty-four to fifty-four grains. The other birds which the Cuckow more generally chooſes to incubate its egg ſeldom produce eggs above forty grains in weight, and moſtly from thirty to thirty-ſix; if, therefore, the *embryo* of the Cuckow was not ſometimes enlarged before the egg was laid, is it reaſonable to ſuppoſe it would be firſt hatched?

In reſpect to the young Cuckow ſuffering the Hedge-Sparrow's eggs to remain in the neſt, as above mentioned, which is contrary to the general rule, we can only ſuppoſe ſome defect exiſted in the young Cuckow, or that theſe eggs were ſo placed in ſome ſmall cavity in the bottom of the neſt that its utmoſt efforts could not diſengage them. Theſe and other accidental cauſes are much more likely than that the Hedge-Sparrow ſhould lay theſe additional eggs at the time ſhe was performing the act of nutrition to her ſuppoſed offſpring.

From late obſervation we conclude the female

* Page 3, Genner, Nat. Hiſt. of the Cuckow.

Cuckow

Cuckow retires from the male ſo ſoon as ſhe feels an inclination to depoſit an egg, and does not admit him again while ſhe is capable of laying, all the eggs of the firſt ſet being fecundated at the ſame time. This, indeed, is probable with reſpect to all birds, though it is difficult to aſcertain how the prolific quality is regulated ſo as only to affect ſuch a portion of eggs in the *ovarium**; and that every particular ſpecies ſhould almoſt invariably lay the ſame quantity.

The extraordinary growth of a young Cuckow is no more than what happens with others produced from eggs of a diſproportionate ſize; for inſtance, the egg of a Raven is not half the ſize of that of the Kite, and yet the young of the former are not longer arriving at maturity than the latter. Some birds are hatched blind, and entirely naked; others poſſeſs the organs of ſight, and are covered with down. Thoſe birds who feed and breed on the ground, and never perch on trees, are generally provided with warm covering, and have the uſe of their eyes and legs ſoon after they are excluded from the egg†. Theſe are not fed by the parent bird, being more perfectly formed when hatched, but ſoon diſcover by inſtinct their proper food; on the

* Domeſtic fowls, ſeparated from the male after the firſt impregnation, are known to lay many prolific eggs. *Young on Turkeys, in Nat. Hiſt. of Norfolk.*

† With a few exceptions. Some that occaſionally perch have theſe properties.

contrary, predacious birds are totally helpleſs at firſt, though warmly clothed with down.

The extraordinary and rapid growth of the egg is alſo worthy notice. We before obſerved there is a line drawn by nature to prevent more than a certain quantity of eggs, peculiar to each ſpecies, being fecundated at once; otherwiſe a bird in one ſeaſon might produce all the eggs ſhe poſſeſſed, and afterwards become uſeleſs in propagation.

But notwithſtanding only a portion of the *ovaries* are impregnated at the ſame time, yet the ſtimulus to love conſiderably increaſes the ſize of all the eggs in the *ovarium*. When this ſtimulus ceaſes, be it from what cauſe it may, the organic particles ceaſe to flow to that part; therefore, as a redundance of organic particles excite love by diſtending thoſe parts neceſſary for production; ſo, on the contrary, the want of a ſufficient quantity reduces them to their primitive ſtate. It ſeems abſolutely neceſſary that a dilatation of the *ovaries* ſhould take place before they can be fecundated; and that by the law of nature only a certain number ſhould be ſufficiently large to be impregnated at the ſame time; and that no others can poſſibly receive the *male ſtimulus* till after the firſt ſet are produced. We have before remarked, a ſuperabundance of organic particles is cauſe ſufficient to ſeparate an egg from the *ovarium* without *male contact* *.

The

* It is poſſible a bird, in its natural ſtate, may lay an egg unimpregnated, which may account for addled eggs being found

The growth of an egg after impregnation is exceedingly rapid: the yolk only is formed in the *ovarium*, where it remains till within twenty-four hours of its being produced; when that part is fully matured, it separates, and falls down the *oviduct* into the *uterus*, where the egg is perfectly formed; first the *vitellus*, or yolk, is surrounded by the *albumen*, or white; and lastly is covered with a calcareous shell *. The very expeditious growth of these last appear to be an extraordinary exertion of nature. The calcareous covering of an egg is concreted and formed in a most expeditious manner; a few hours only seems necessary for this work. Only one *vitellus* separates from the *ovarium* at a time (except as we shall hereafter mention), till the exclusion of which no other succeeds. But as this is a daily production, with few exceptions, there is no more time allowed for perfecting the *albumen* and shell than twenty-four hours.

As the course of nature is sometimes obstructed by remote causes, there are few general rules without some exceptions; but an individual deviation by no means perverts the law of nature, but is simply an individual defect. We shall here instance

found in nests. We once found a Whitethroat sitting on four eggs perfectly dried up. This also seems to prove birds do not know the necessary time of incubation.

* We do not mean to enter minutely into the physiological description of an egg, which may be found in various publications.

imperfect eggs ſometimes produced, ſuch as want the *vitellus* *, and others containing two yolks; and although there are probably very few inſtances of ſuch productions from birds in their wild ſtate †, yet it is no uncommon thing in domeſtic fowls. We are alſo told of eggs with double ſhells; and we have frequently ſeen eggs without any calcareous covering, but wrapped in a ſoft pliable ſkin like vellum.

To account for theſe extraordinary productions we muſt conceive a defect exiſts at the time in ſome part of the animal body; and as the *vitellus* and *albumen* derive their origin from different parts, it is natural to conclude, in thoſe preternatural eggs deſtitute of yolk, the cauſe proceeds from ſome defect in the *ovarium*. May it not be occaſioned by an unequal ſtimulus in the parts neceſſary to perfect the egg, and that the growth of the *vitellus* is not in proportion to the *albumen?* Thus while the veſicles appointed for collecting, preparing, and uniting, the organic particles of the *albumen* in the *uterus* have all their effective powers, thoſe of the *ovarium* are weak; of courſe the one goes on with the operations appointed by nature, while

* The *Centiminum Ovum* of naturaliſts, vulgarly called a Cock's egg. This name has been given it from a ſuppoſition it was the hundredth egg, or laſt the bird could lay.

† The egg of an Hedge-Sparrow and of the Common Tern are the only inſtances, in a ſtate of nature, we ever remember finding yolkleſs, and were of courſe not half the uſual ſize.

the

the other is ſtopped in its progreſs for want of a ſufficient quantity of organic matter to bring it to perfection at the ſame time. Hence the reaſon of the common fowl ſometimes producing three or four imperfect eggs following, by which time the *vitellus* becomes ſufficiently large, and a regular ſucceſſion of perfect eggs are produced. On the contrary, when, from the ſame cauſes, the growth of the *vitellus* in the *ovarium* is too luxuriant, two yolks paſs the *oviduct* together, which being ſurrounded with the uſual quantity of the *albumen*, is brought forth in the form of a ſingle egg, of an extraordinary ſize. From theſe it is poſſible twins are produced, but more frequently deformities, which are ſeldom hatched.

We ſhall now proceed to the ſubject of incubation. It is probable birds are endowed with an inſtinctive power of regulating the neceſſary heat for this purpoſe; of courſe, ſhould the heat of the air, together with the natural warmth of the body on the cloſe contact of the bird to the eggs, be too great, her feelings would dictate the neceſſity of leaving them for a time to cool. At the early part of incubation birds quit their eggs more frequently than at the time the *fœtus* is more perfect. Yet, in the advanced ſtate, the *embryo* young is not in more danger of being deſtroyed, if ſo much; for we have frequently found a living *fœtus* in an egg that has been taken from the neſt two days. If, however, the young is within a few hours of being

excluded, and the egg is ſuffered to be ſome time cold, it either dies, or becomes ſo weak as not to be able to extricate itſelf from the ſhell. Various degrees of heat will enlarge the *embryo* young, but regular heat ſeems neceſſary to its production; and yet artificial heat, regulated by the heat of a brooding bird, will not produce young with ſuch certainty *. Birds frequently turn and change the ſituation of their eggs in the neſt; beſides this, it is poſſible the moiſture of the bird's body may aſſiſt the natural growth of the *fœtus* and production of the young.

The male birds of ſome ſpecies ſupply the place of the female on the neſt; but then it is of ſhort duration, and rarely, if ever, when the eggs are near hatching: at that time the female is frequently fed by the male †. Many ſpecies of birds poſſeſs a *reſervoir* for food called a *craw*, or *crop*; this ſeems to anſwer the ſame purpoſe as the firſt *ſtomach* in ruminating animals. Here it is the food is ſoftened and prepared for the ſtomach; from this *reſervoir* it is by ſome ejected for the purpoſe of feeding their young; conſpicuous in the Pigeon.

* In Egypt a vaſt quantity of eggs are hatched by artificial heat in ſtoves. It is probable, however, one third or one fourth miſcarry. The neceſſary heat for this purpoſe is about 96 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, or 32 of Reaumur's ſcale.

† This is not common to all ſpecies, but very conſpicuous in the Rook, the Pigeon, and many others.

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The Rook has a ſmall pouch under the tongue, in which it carries food to its young. It is probable the uſe of the *craw* may be extended further than is generally imagined; for, beſides the common preparation of the food to aſſiſt its digeſtion in the *ſtomach*, there are ſome ſpecies who actually ſecrete a *lacteal* ſubſtance in the breeding ſeaſon, which, mixing with the half-digeſted food, is ejected to feed and nouriſh the young. The *mammæ*, from which this milky liquor is produced, is ſituated on each ſide the upper part of the breaſt, immediately under the *craw*. In the female Turtle Dove we have met with theſe glands tumid with milky ſecretion; and we believe it common to both ſexes of the Dove genus. The Corvorant or Pelican genus poſſeſs no *craw*; but, to ſupply its place, they have a looſe ſkin at the baſe of the under mandible capable of great diſtention, in which they carry fiſh to their young. The Buſtard is ſaid to poſſeſs a bag of an aſtoniſhing ſize, for the purpoſe of retaining water. But the moſt unaccountable and extraordinary formation in the *trachea* of many of the males of the Duck genus, called a *labyrinth*, is beyond our reach to diſcover the uſe of; as well as the ſingular flexure in the *windpipe* of the Hooping Swan and Crane*.

We

* It is much to be wiſhed naturaliſts would pay more attention to theſe ſingular internal formations of birds; it would no doubt throw light on many obſcurities in the diviſion of

We ſhall here mention the difficulty naturaliſts labour under in the deſcription of ſome birds, their eggs, and neſt. From a variation in plumage in ſome birds we doubt not naturaliſts have enumerated a greater variety in ſome genera than there really are; in others a ſimilitude of colour in diſtinct ſpecies have occaſioned their being confounded and blended together for one and the ſame. We do not ſo much wonder at it in exotics, who come to us in an imperfect ſtate. But this has frequently happened to thoſe of our own country.

If the ornithologiſt attended more to the habits and manners of birds he would not be ſo liable to be led into theſe errors, being invariably diſtinct in ſome particulars, either in their notes, their neſt, eggs, place of reſort, and various other circumſtances neceſſary to be conſidered. It is true, the eggs, and ſometimes the neſt, of diſtinct ſpecies are ſo nearly allied *, that it would puzzle the moſt ſcrutinizing eye to determine; but other concomitant circumſtances in the habits and manners of birds, ſuch as the place of *nidification*, &c. &c. would determine. The length of time ſome birds are arriving at maturity in their plumage is cauſe

ſpecies. The number of tail-feathers ſhould alſo be well aſcertained, for this alone is a mark of diſtinction, as in the Corvorant and Shag.

* That of the Marſh and Cole Titmouſe, which are ſtill ſuppoſed to be only a variety of the ſame ſpecies by ſome perſons who have never minutely attended them in their natural haunts.

of

of very great difficulty in determining the ſpecies. The Gulls are not maturely feathered till the return of the breeding ſeaſon, and many not till the ſecond, or perhaps the third year *. It has been obſerved, by an author of great ability, and for whom we have the higheſt reſpect, that the quill and tail feathers are permanent; but in this we cannot agree, as we could produce innumerable inſtances to the contrary †. Beſides the markings of the feathers, there are other markings which change by age and ſeaſon, ſuch as the colour of the bill, legs, irides, and ſkin, particularly the orbits of the eye. Some ſpecies of birds ſeem to change their winter and ſummer feathers, or at leaſt in part: in ſome this is performed by moulting twice a year, as in the Ptarmigan; in others only additional feathers are thrown out. But we have no conception of the feathers themſelves changing colour, although we have been informed of ſuch happening in the courſe of one night. That confined birds do ſometimes become wholly

* There is very little doubt the Winter Mew is no other than the young of the Common Gull; as no doubt the Wagel of authors is the young of the Great Black-back Gull of this work.

† For inſtance: the male Keſtrel, which, from being barred on the tail feathers, becomes wholly aſh coloured, except at the end; alſo the Black-headed Gull, whoſe tail is at firſt tipped black, and the quills without white at their ends, change in the firſt moulting. The Herring Gull, and others whoſe tail is white when matured, are for the firſt two years mottled.

black,

black, is unqueſtionable; but this is occaſioned by a ſucceſſion of feathers; and we have more than once ſeen the Bulfinch in the ſtate of changing, in which the black on the breaſt firſt appeared. The colouring of feathers is perhaps one of the moſt wonderful productions of nature. How the colouring ſecretions are diſpoſed in ſuch regular order, far ſurpaſſes human abilities to determine. It is probable, however, this is performed in an *embryo* ſtate. The circulation in a feather ſeems to ſtop as faſt as the parts are matured, and when it is fully grown, there certainly is no circulatory fluid whatever; of courſe the colours cannot change except in brilliancy. It might naturally be ſuppoſed for want of ſome ſecretory matter the feathers might become more brittle, or be injured, by wet or otherwiſe; but Nature, ever provident in all her ways, has taken care to ſupply every bird, more or leſs, with an external ſecretion of an unctuous nature, ſituated in a glandular bag upon the rump, which they by inſtinct make uſe of for oiling and dreſſing their feathers, as occaſion requires. In water-fowl this bag is moſt conſpicuous; and it is remarkable that birds moſt frequently uſe it after waſhing, previous to their feathers becoming perfectly dry.

Migration of birds is a curious fact that no one denies, though we have not wanted for incredulous perſons who believed the Nightingale was to be found in every hedge during winter. That an accidental

cidental ſummer bird of paſſage may be by diſeaſe prevented from returning to its natural winter quarters, we can admit; becauſe there are variety of inſtances of the Swallow and Martin having been ſeen flying in the months of November and December; rouſed probably from a ſtate of torpidity by an unuſual warmth of the air. So alſo there are inſtances of ſome of our winter migrants remaining with us the whole ſummer. The Woodcock's eggs and young have many times been taken in our woods; but theſe are individual occurrences only, occaſioned by accident. If all the migrative ſpecies did actually reſide with us the whole year, whether in a torpid ſtate or not, we ſhould have daily productions of the fact; and yet, in the various hiſtoric pages of this country, very few inſtances have been related, that had the appearance of authenticity, of the torpidity of any of our ſummer migrants; and ſuch appear to be only that of the Swallow tribe*. That our ſummer migrants come from the ſouth, or warmer climate, and our winter migrants from the north, or colder climate, there is no doubt; but by what rule this is performed is difficult to determine, eſpecially as

* Torpidity is probably the ſtate of thoſe ſummer birds of paſſage which accident may have detained with us during winter; ſimilar to the Hedgehog, the Dormouſe, and Bat. Theſe become inanimate when the thermometer ſinks within ten degrees of the freezing point, as their animal heat keeps pace with the temperature of the air at that time.

we have reaſon to believe the ſame bird will return for many years together to the ſame ſpot; and yet, why is this more to be wondered at than the performance of a carrier Pigeon, or the labouring Bee; who returns with certainty to its well-known hive? But what is the more extraordinary part in the hiſtory of our ſummer migrants is, that the males always precede the other ſex in their vernal flight; from what cauſe this is produced we cannot determine, though it is certain the male is no ſooner arrived than he feels the impulſe of love, for, if the weather is warm, he is inceſſant in his call, or ſong.

But as the ſong of birds is not allowed to be the effect of love by an honourable author on the ſubject of ſinging birds, we ſhall endeavour to elucidate this matter from experiments on birds in their natural wild ſtate; and alſo endeavour to prove that their notes are innate, contrary to the ſame author's opinion.

That confined birds will learn the ſong of others they are conſtantly kept with, there is no doubt; but then it is generally blended with that peculiar to the ſpecies. In the ſpring the very great exertion of the male birds in their vociferous notes are certainly the calls to love; and the peculiar notes of each is an unerring mark for each to diſcover its own ſpecies. If a confined bird had learned the ſong of another, without retaining any part of its natural notes, and was ſet at liberty, it is probable

it

it would never find a mate of its own ſpecies; and even ſuppoſe it did, there is no reaſon to believe the young of that bird would be deſtitute of its native notes; for if neſtling birds have no innate notes peculiar to the ſpecies, and that their ſong is only learned from the parent bird, how are we to account for the invariable note each ſpecies poſſeſs, when it happens two different ſpecies are bred up in the ſame buſh or very contiguous, or when hatched and foſtered by a different ſpecies *. There is every reaſon to believe it is neceſſary there ſhould be native notes peculiar to each ſpecies, or the ſexes might have ſome difficulty in diſcovering each other, the ſpecies be intermixed, and a variety of *mules* produced †; for we cannot ſuppoſe birds diſcriminate colours by which they know their ſpecies, becauſe ſome diſtinct ſpecies are ſo exactly alike that a mixture might take place ‡. The males of ſong birds, and many others, do not in general ſearch for the female, but, on the contrary, their buſineſs in the ſpring is to perch on ſome conſpicuous ſpot, breathing out their full and amorous notes, which by inſtinct the female knows, and repairs to the ſpot to chooſe her mate. This is particularly verified with reſpect to the ſummer birds of paſſage. The Nightingale, and

* A Goldfinch hatched and foſtered by a Chaffinch retained its native notes.

† This we believe never happens in a ſtate of nature.

‡ The Rook and Crow.

moſt of its genus, although timid and ſhy to a great degree, mount aloft to pour forth their amorous ſtrains inceſſant, each ſeemingly vieing in their love-laboured ſong before the females arrive *. No ſooner do they make their appearance than dreadful battles enſue, and their notes are conſiderably changed; ſometimes their ſong is hurried through without the uſual grace and elegance; at other times modulated into a ſoothing melody. The firſt we conceive to be a provocation to battle on the ſight of another male; the laſt an amorous cadence, a courting addreſs. This variety of ſong laſts no longer than till the female is fixed in her choice, which is in general in a few days after her arrival; and, if the ſeaſon is favourable, ſhe ſoon begins the taſk allotted to her ſex †.

The male now no more expoſes himſelf to ſing as before, nor are his ſongs heard ſo frequent, or ſo loud; but while ſhe is ſearching for a ſecure place to nidificate in, he is no leſs aſſiduous in attending her with ridiculous geſtures, accompanied with notes peculiarly ſoft ‡. When the female has choſen a ſpot for nidification the male conſtantly

* The females of the migrative part of this genus come to us later than the males; ſome indeed not till three weeks after.

† The females make their neſt without much aſſiſtance from the males, with few exceptions.

‡ When we have diſturbed their courting, and ſeparated the ſexes from the ſight of each other, the male aſſumes his uſual vociferous notes.

attends

attends her flight to and from the place, and ſits upon ſome branch near, while his inſtinctive mate places the ſmall portion of material ſhe each time brings to rear a commodious fabric for her intended brood. When the building is complete, and ſhe has laid her portion of eggs, incubation immediately takes place. The male is now heard loud again, but not near ſo frequent as at firſt; he never rambles from her hearing, and ſeldom from her ſight; if ſhe leaves her neſt he ſoon perceives it, and purſues her, ſometimes accompanied with ſoft notes of love. When the callow brood appears he is inſtantly appriſed of it, either by inſtinct, or by the female carrying away the fragment ſhells to ſome diſtant place. The male is now no more heard in tuneful glee (unleſs a ſecond brood ſhould force the amorous ſong again); his whole care and attention is now taken up in ſatisfying the nutrimental calls of his tender infant race, which he does with no leſs aſſiduity than his mate, carrying them food, and returning frequently with the *muting* of the young in his beak, which is dropped at a diſtance from the neſt*. Here we muſt beg leave to digreſs for a moment to remark, that with the utmoſt attention we have never been able to diſ-

* The ſagacity of this, as alſo the diſpoſal of the egg-ſhells, is a providential inſtinctive power implanted in theſe little creatures for the ſecurity of their young; to aſſiſt which Nature has given a ſkin, or covering, in which the *fæces* is enveloped.

cover

cover the parent birds giving their young a muſical leſſon; and much queſtion if the late brood of many ſpecies ever hear the ſong of their parents till they join chorus the enſuing ſpring, when they alſo feel the impulſe of love, the great dictate of nature.

The continuation of ſong in caged birds by no means prove it is not occaſioned by a ſtimulus to love; indeed it is likely the redundancy of animal matter from plenty of food, and artificial heat, may produce it; and this is ſufficient reaſon for continuing their ſong longer than birds in their natural wild ſtate, becauſe they have a conſtant ſtimulus; whereas wild birds have it abated by a commerce with the other ſex, by which, and other cauſes, it is prevented. It is true wild birds are heard to ſing ſometimes in the middle of winter when the air is mild, animated by the genial warmth of the ſun, which acts as a ſtimulus. Birds in ſong are generally found by diſſection to have the *teſtes* ſomewhat dilated *. But we ſhall now proceed to ſhew, by experiments, that birds in their natural ſtate may be forced to continue their ſong much longer than uſual. A male Redſtart made its appearance near my houſe early in the ſpring, and ſoon commenced his love-tuned ſong. In two days after a female arrived, which for ſeveral days the male was continually chacing, emitting ſoft inter-

* We believe a Capon never crows.

rupted

rupted notes, accompanied by a chattering noiſe. This ſort of courting laſted for ſeveral days, ſoon after which the female took poſſeſſion of a hole in a wall cloſe to my houſe, where it prepared a neſt, and depoſited ſix eggs. The male kept at a diſtance from the neſt, and ſometimes ſung, but not ſo loud or ſo frequent as at firſt, and never when he approached nearer his mate. When the eggs had been ſat on a few days I endeavoured to catch the female on the neſt, but ſhe eſcaped through my hand. However, ſhe ſoon returned, and I caught her. The male did not immediately miſs his mate; but on the next day he renewed his vociferous calls, and his ſong became inceſſant for a week, when I diſcovered a ſecond female; his note immediately changed, and all his actions as before returned. This experiment has been repeated with the Nightingale with the ſame ſucceſs; and a Golden-creſted Wren, who never found another mate, continued his ſong from the month of May till the latter end of Auguſt. On the contrary, another of the ſame ſpecies, who took poſſeſſion of a fir-tree in my garden, ceaſed its notes ſo ſoon as the young were hatched, and as this beautiful little family cauſed me much delight and amuſement, ſome obſervations thereon may not be unacceptable to the curious reader. When firſt I diſcovered the neſt I thought it a favourable opportunity to become acquainted with ſome of the manners of this minute ſpecies, and to endeavour to diſcover whe-

ther the male ever ſung by way of inſtructing the young ones. Accordingly I took the neſt when the young were about ſix days old, placed it in a ſmall baſket, and by degrees enticed the old ones to my ſtudy window; and after they became familiar with that ſituation the baſket was placed within the window; then at the oppoſite ſide of the room. It is remarkable, that although the female ſeemed regardleſs of danger from her affection to her young, yet the male never once ventured within the room; and yet would conſtantly feed them while they remained at the outſide of the window; on the contrary, the female would feed them at the table at which I ſat, and even when I held the neſt in my hand *; provided I remained motionleſs. But on moving my head one day, while ſhe was on the edge of the neſt, which I held in my hand, ſhe made a precipitate retreat, miſtook the open part of the window, knocked herſelf againſt the glaſs, and laid breathleſs on the floor for ſome time. However, recovering a little, ſhe made her eſcape, and in about an hour after I was agreeably ſurpriſed by her return, and would afterwards frequently feed the young while I held the neſt in my hand. The male bird conſtantly attended the female in her flight to and fro, but never ventured beyond the

* It is probable the focal diſtance of ſuch minute animals eyes is very near, and that large objects are not repreſented perfect on the *retina*; that they do not ſeem to ſee ſuch diſtinctly is certain, unleſs in motion.

window-

window-frame; nor did he latterly ever appear with food in his bill. He never uttered any note but when the female was out of ſight, and then only a ſmall chirp. At firſt there were ten young in the neſt, but probably for want of the male's aſſiſtance in providing food two died. The viſits of the female were generally repeated in the ſpace of a minute and an half or two minutes; or, upon an average, thirty-ſix times in an hour; and this continued full ſixteen hours in a day, which, if equally divided between the eight young ones, each would receive ſeventy-two feeds in the day; the whole amounting to five hundred and ſeventy-ſix. From examination of the food, which by accident now and then dropped into the neſt, I judged from thoſe weighed that each feed was a quarter of a grain upon a medium; ſo that each young one was ſupplied with eighteen grains weight in a day; and as the young birds weighed about ſeventy-ſeven grains at the time they began to perch, they conſumed nearly their weight of food in four days at that time *. I could always perceive by the animation of the young brood when the old one was coming; probably ſome low note indicated her near approach, and in an inſtant every mouth was open to receive the inſect morſel. But there appeared no regularity in the ſupply given by the

* This extraordinary conſumption ſeems abſolutely requiſite in animals of ſuch rapid growth. The old birds of this ſpecies weigh from eighty to ninety grains.

parent bird; ſometimes the ſame was fed two or three times ſucceſſively; and I generally obſerved that the ſtrongeſt got moſt, being able to reach fartheſt, the old one delivering it to the mouth neareſt to her, and after each feed ſhe waited a while to ſee if any *muted* *.

We ſhall now take notice of the external formation of ſome birds, ſo admirably adapted to their mode of life, and other ſingularities not ſo eaſily accounted for. It is well known carnivorous quadrupeds cannot exiſt without drink, and that they take liquid by means of their tongue; rapacious birds ſeldom or ever drink; Eagles, Hawks, and Owls, we have kept for years without ever taſting water. The large crooked talons of theſe birds, and their hooked beaks, are well formed for ſecuring and tearing their prey.

The formation of the feet of the Woodpeckers, the toes being placed two forward and two backward, is well calculated for climbing; and the cuneiform ſhape of the extremity of their bills are ſuited to the purpoſe of cutting holes in decayed trees; their tongue is alſo wonderfully contrived to ſearch out inſects beyond the reach of their bill by its great length, which is double that of the bill at leaſt. The Wryneck has this ſingularity, as well

* The leſſer ſpecies of birds, who are ſo frequently fed, ſeldom or ever mute but immediately after they are fed, by which means the *fæces* are never left on the neſt, but are inſtantly carried away by the parent bird.

as

as the like formation of the toes; which laſt is alſo found in the Cuckow. But neither of theſe birds is ſeen to climb up the bodies of trees; nor have either the ſtiff ſharp-pointed feathers in the tail, as in the Woodpecker, ſo admirably adapted to ſupport them when in the act of hewing. The call of moſt birds is effected by the lungs and *larynx*; but ſome ſpecies of Woodpeckers, in the breeding ſeaſon, have a very extraordinary and loud call to each other, by ſtrong reiterated ſtrokes of their bill againſt a dead ſonorous branch of a tree, peculiar to this genus. The flight of birds differs exceedingly: ſome fly by jerks, cloſing their wings every three or four ſtrokes, which gives them an undulated motion, very conſpicuous in the Woodpeckers and Wagtails, and in moſt ſmall birds; others fly ſmooth and even; and ſome appear to buoy themſelves in the air without perceptible motion of the wings, ſuch as the Kite and Keſtril Hawk. Moſt birds fly with their legs contracted and neck extended; but there are ſome whoſe length and weight of neck makes it neceſſary to contract it in flight, in order to bring the centre of gravity on the wings; to aid which the legs are alſo extended behind, as in the Heron and Bittern; others fly with extended neck, but are obliged to throw out their legs behind, as in the Duck, Gooſe, and other water-fowl. All aquatic birds and waders walk or run in the ordinary manner, placing one leg before the other alternate; but the greater part of the ſmaller

ſmaller land-birds hop, or rather jump along, as if their legs were tied together. The Stare, the Lark, and Wagtail, are walkers, and are never ſeen to hop, as it is termed; whereas the genus of Pies moſtly walk, but will frequently hop. Amongſt the ſingularity of manners perhaps there is none more extraordinary than that which ſeems peculiar to a few ſpecies, by ſome called *Pulveriſers*, which is that of duſting themſelves; obſervable only in the *gallinaceous* tribe, the Sky Lark, Wood Lark, and Houſe Sparrow. Theſe are frequently ſeen in hot weather to roll themſelves in the duſt, and by means of their wings and legs throw it all over their bodies. For what purpoſe it is intended is difficult to aſcertain. Some have imagined it is to deſtroy the *pediculi* with which theſe birds abound; but as all other birds are troubled with lice, and do not pulveriſe, the opinion does not ſeem to be well founded. Others have ſuppoſed that it is to cool them, and that ſuch birds do not waſh; but in this alſo they are miſtaken, for no bird bathes more frequently than the Sparrow.

The legs and feet of aquatic birds are wonderfully formed for accelerating their motion in that element, which is their greateſt ſecurity. The bone of the leg is ſharp, and vaſtly compreſſed ſideways; the toes, when the foot is brought forward, cloſe in behind each other in ſuch a manner as to expoſe a very ſmall ſurface in front, ſo that in the action of ſwimming very little velocity is loſt in bringing the

the legs forward: this is very conſpicuous in the Diver. Some aquatic birds are web-footed before the whole length of the toes, as in the Ducks; others only half the length of the toes, like the Avoſet; ſome again have all four toes webbed, as in the Corvorant; others whoſe feet are furniſhed with a fin-like membrane on each ſide the toes; theſe are either plain, as in the Grebe, or lobed, as in the Coot and Phalarope. There are alſo ſome who ſwim and dive well, whoſe toes are long and ſlender, and not furniſhed with webs or fins, ſuch as the Water Hen and Rail: but theſe live as much on land as in water. The Gulls and Terns, although web-footed, ſeem incapable of diving; the latter, indeed, we never obſerved to ſettle on the water; the former is ſo buoyant that it floats elegantly on the ſurface. The Avoſet, whoſe feet beſpeak it an inhabitant of the water, does not ſeem to have the power of ſwimming; the Water Ouzel, on the other hand, has not the leaſt appearance of an aquatic, nor can it ſwim; but it will dive, and remain a long time under water. The ſerrated claw in the Heron and Goatſucker is a ſingular ſtructure, which we have not diſcovered the uſe of. The bill, as well as the feet of birds, makes one of the ſtrong natural diviſions; but theſe are deſcribed under the head of each genus.

The ſuperior velocity with which aquatic birds ſwim under water has not wholly eſcaped notice; but it is not entirely produced by the action of the wings,

wings, which are ſometimes uſed as fins to accelerate the motion, but is occaſioned by the preſſure of the water above. In ſwimming on the ſurface a bird has two motions; one upwards, the other forward, at every ſtroke of the feet; ſo that when covered with water that force which was loſt by the upward motion is all directed to the progreſſive, by which it is enabled to purſue its prey or to eſcape an enemy with incredible ſpeed*.

Having now gone through the greater part of the ſingularities which are peculiar to each particular ſpecies or genus, we ſhall cloſe this introduction with ſome remarks on conſummation. The *teſtes* of the male lie within the body cloſe to the ſpine, and require minute inſpection to diſcover them in the winter, even in large birds; at the approach of ſpring theſe gradually increaſe till they become vaſtly larger than their former ſize. In land birds the male has no viſible external parts of generation; the impregnation therefore of the female can only be accompliſhed by coheſion and abſorption; but it is otherwiſe in aquatic birds, who moſt frequently copulate in the water; their genital parts are very conſpicuous at the time of *coition*; by ſuch formation the prolific matter is ſecured. Had this claſs of birds been formed like thoſe of the land their prolificacy would have been uncertain by reaſon of the interpoſition of the water.

* The Otter and Water Rat ſwim much faſter under water than upon the ſurface.

The

The following ſheets have been entirely drawn from our own obſervations, and compiled from the notes of twenty years ſearch and attention to the habits of this beautiful part of the creation in moſt parts of this kingdom. The wood, the mountain, and the barren waſte, the craggy rock, the river, and the lake, are never ſearched in vain; each have their peculiar inhabitants, that enliven the ſcene and pleaſe the philoſophic eye.

Ten thouſand warblers cheer the day, and one
The live-long night; nor theſe alone, whoſe notes
Nice-finger'd art muſt emulate in vain;
But cawing Rooks, and Kites that ſwim ſublime
In ſtill repeated circles, ſcreaming loud;
The Jay, the Pie, and e'en the boding Owl,
That hails the riſing moon, have charms for me.

COWPER.

To the numerous friends who have aſſiſted to enrich my muſeum, and enabled me to deſcribe many rare birds, I beg leave to acknowledge my public obligations; and in particular to my much-eſteemed friends Dr. Latham and Mr. Boys. To the publications of the former on Ornithology this work is greatly indebted for the deſcription of, and remarks on, ſome few of the ſcarcer birds, and whoſe excellent arrangement of birds into genera we have followed.

REMARKS.

THE characteriſtic diſtinctions of each genus will be found annexed to the firſt of the claſs; and if the name of a bird ſought for terminates with the name of a genus, look for that; thus, *Finch-Gold*, inſtead of *Goldfinch*.

If a bird conſiſts of two names, neither of which are the names of a genus, ſuch as *Wood-pigeon*, it will be found under the heads of *Wood* or *Pigeon*, which will refer to *Dove-ring* for *Ring-dove*.

If the generic characters of a bird, ſuch as the *Stint*, is wanted, it will refer to *Purre* as the proper name, where it will be found to be of the *Sandpiper* genus; then look for *Sandpiper* for the generic characters.

Ornithological Dictionary.

A.

ABERDEVINE. Vide *Siſkin.*

ALP. Vide *Finch-bul.*

AMZEL. Vide *Ouzel-ring*, and *Black-bird.*

ARCTIC-BIRD. Vide *Gull-arctic.*

ARSFOOT. Vide *Grebe-tippet*, and *little.*

AVOSET. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill long, ſlender, very thin, depreſſed, bending upwards.

Noſtrils narrow, pervious.

Tongue ſhort.

Legs very long.

Feet palmated.

Back toe very ſmall.

AVOSET-SCOOPING.

Recurveroſtra Avocetta. *Linn. Syſt.* 156. 1. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 693. *Briſ.* vi. p. 538. t. 47. —*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 504. *Raii Syn.* p. 117. A. 1. *Will.* p. 240. t. 60. *Will. Angl.* p. 321.

L'Avocette. *Buf.* viii. p. 466. t. 38.
Scooping Avocet. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 228. t. 80. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 293. 1.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 263.
Avocetta. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 786. 1. *Don. Br. Birds*, t. 66. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vi. t. 202. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 165. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 16.

PROVINCIAL.

Butter-flip. Scooper. Yelper. Picarini. Crooked-bill. Cobler's-awl.

The length of this ſpecies to the end of the tail is eighteen inches; to the end of the toes twenty-two: weight thirteen ounces. Bill black, recurved at the point, flexible like whalebone; irides duſky. The upper part of the head, and half the hind part of the neck, black; the cheeks and whole under parts of the bird are pure white; outer ſcapulars, middle coverts of the wings, and greater quill-feathers, black; the ridge of the wings, greater coverts, back, and tail, white; legs bluiſh grey; toes webbed about half their length.

The Scooping Avoſet is the only ſpecies found in England. It breeds in the fens of Lincolnſhire, and on Romney Marſh in Kent. In winter they aſſemble in ſmall flocks of ſix or ſeven, and frequent our ſhores, particularly the mouths of large rivers, in ſearch of worms and marine inſects, which they ſcoop out of the mud or ſand. It lays two eggs about the ſize of thoſe of a pigeon, white,

tinged

tinged with green, and marked with large black ſpots; is ſaid to be very tenacious of its young; when diſturbed at this ſeaſon will fly round in repeated circles, uttering a note that reſembles the word *twit* twice repeated.

The feet of this bird ſeem calculated for ſwimming, but it has never been obſerved to take the water for that purpoſe. We remember one of this ſpecies being wounded in the wing, and floating with the tide for near a mile, when it was taken up alive without ever attempting to ſwim; ſo that the palmated feet ſeem only intended to ſupport it on the mud.

AUK. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſtrong, thick, compreſſed.

Noſtrils linear, placed near the edge of the mandible.

Tongue almoſt as long as the bill.

Toes, three forward webbed; none behind.

AUK-BLACK-BILLED.

Alca Pica. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 210. 2. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 551.

Mergus Bellonii. *Raii Syn.* p. 119. 2.

Utamania. *Will.* p. 243. t. 64.—*Ib. Angl.* p. 324.

Le Petit Pengoin. *Buf.* ix. p. 396.

Black-billed Auk. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 231.—*Ib.*

fol. 137. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 426. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 326. 6.

Alca Torda. β. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 793. 5.

Alca minor. *Brif.* vi. p. 923. t. 8. f. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 383. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 85.

The weight of this bird is about eighteen ounces; length fifteen inches.

The bill is black, of the ſhape and ſize of that of the Razor-bill; ſmooth, or void of furrows, in ſome; others poſſeſs three diſtinct furrows, as in a ſpecimen now before us; that neareſt the baſe white; irides hazel. The top of the head, taking in the eyes, part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, are black; the leſſer quill-feathers tipped with white; the ſide of the head, fore part of the neck, and whole under ſide of the body, white; legs brown black.

Dr. Latham, in his Synopſis, mentions his ſuſpicion, that this is no other than the Razor-bill immatured; and, in his Index Ornithologicus, gives it as the young of that bird. We cannot, however, but differ in opinion from that excellent ornithologiſt, by late obſervations on the young of the Razor-bill, before and after they could fly, which differ only from the parent bird in having no furrows in the bill; being deſtitute of the white line from the bill to the eye, and no white on the ſecondary quill-feathers; but the whole head and upper part of the neck is black; which is the eſſen-

tial

tial difference between that bird and the Black-billed Auk. This is only found on our coaſts in winter. The Razor-bill breeds with us, and retires in the autumn, at which time none are to be found with the white cheeks and throat amongſt the myriads that haunt our cliffs. It is hardly poſſible, then, to conceive that the young, who are in their firſt feathers ſo like the old ones, ſhould become more unlike them in winter, which is contrary to nature; for obſervation has taught us, that all birds become more like their parents at every moulting; ſo that to make theſe birds one and the ſame ſpecies, we muſt conclude both old and young change their plumage in winter: but this we have no reaſon at preſent to believe. And indeed it is probable, that whatever change may take place, that ſingular line in the matured Razor-bill, running from the bill to the eye, never varies; and which conſtitutes one of the greateſt characteriſtic diſtinctions. The black part of the plumage of this bird is invariably deeper-coloured than in the Razor-bill, particularly about the head. From theſe obſervations we are inclined to give each a ſeparate place in this work, as diſtinct ſpecies.

For further remarks, ſee Razor-bill.

AUK-COMMON. Vide *Razor-bill*.

AUK-GREAT.

Alca impennis. *Lin. Syſt.* p. 210. 3. *Gmel. Syſt.* p. 550.

Penguin. *Raii Syn.* p. 118. *Will.* p. 242. t. 65. —*Ib. Angl.* p. 322. t. 65. *Edw.* t. 147.

Alca major. *Brif.* vi. p. 85. 1. t. 7.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 382.

Le grand Pengoin. *Buf.* ix. p. 393. t. 29.

Great Auk. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 229. t. 81.—*Ib.* fol. 136. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 424. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 311. 1. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 791. N° 1. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vi. t. 222. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 86.

The length of this ſpecies is three feet. The bill is black, very ſtrong, compreſſed, and marked with ſeveral furrows. The baſe of the upper mandible is covered with ſhort velvet-like feathers; between the bill and the eye is a large patch of white; the head, neck, back, and wings, gloſſy black; leſſer quill-feathers tipped with white; legs black.

The ſmallneſs of the wings renders them uſeleſs for flight, the longeſt quill-feather not exceeding four inches in length. Theſe, however, are admirably adapted to its mode of life, and are of peculiar uſe in diving under water, where they act as fins; by which means it purſues its prey with aſtoniſhing velocity.

This bird is only found in the moſt northern parts of the kingdom; is ſaid to breed in the iſle of St. Kilda. Like the reſt of this genus, it lays only one egg, white, ſometimes irregularly marked with

with purpliſh lines, or blotched with ferruginous and black at the larger end; length ſix inches.

AUK-LITTLE.

Alca Alle. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 211. 5. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 554.

Mergulus melanoleucos roſtro acuto brevi. *Raii Syn.* p. 125. A. 5. *Will.* p. 261. t. 59.

Small black and white Diver. *Will. Angl.* p. 343. *Edw.* t. 91.

Greenland Dove. *Albin.* i. t. 85.

Le petit Guillemot. *Buf.* ix. p. 354.

Little Auk. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 233. t. 82.—*Ibid.* fol. 137. t. H. 4. f. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. t. 429. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 327. 11. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 795. 10. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vi. t. 223. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 88. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 17.

Uria minor. *Briſ.* vi. p. 73. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 378.

In ſize this bird rather exceeds the blackbird; length near nine inches.

Bill black, ſhort, ſtrong, and ſomewhat rounded in ſhape. The plumage is generally black above and white beneath, with the tips of the ſecondary quill-feathers white; ſometimes the ſcapulars are mixed with white; in others the head and neck is black. Whether any of theſe varieties are owing to ſex or age is not aſcertained: it is ſaid the throat of the male is black. It is not frequently

met with in England, but is common in Greenland, where it breeds, and is said to lay two eggs; if so, it differs from others of the genus, which usually lay but one; these are larger than those of a pigeon, of a bluish white.

AWL. Vide *Woodpecker-green.*

B.

BALD-BUZZARD. Vide *Osprey.*
BALD-COOT. Vide *Coot.*
BARGANDER. Vide *Shieldrake.*
BARKER. Vide *Snipe-spotted.*
BARLEY-BIRD. Vide *Siskin.*
BEAM-BIRD.

We are at a loss to find what bird Mr. Willughby means under this denomination. He says it is found in Yorkshire, and called the Beam-bird, from its nesting under beams in out-buildings. This gentleman, however, calls it Beccafigo, or Fig-eater. Mr. Pennant has considered it as the *Motacilla Hippolais* of Linnæus; but his description, which is as follows, by no means answers to that bird. "Less than the Blackcap. The inside of the mouth is red; the head, neck, back, and wings, are of an olivaceous ash colour; the quill-feathers darker, edged with olive; the inner coverts of the wings yellow; breast white, tinged with

with yellow; the belly ſilvery white; the tail duſky; the legs bluiſh." Pettychaps, Br. Zool. 149. Moſt certainly this deſcription does not correſpond with either the Greater or Leſſer Pettychaps. From the habit we ſhould be led to believe it might be the Spotted Flycatcher, which in ſome places is called by the name of Rafter, from its neſting on, or under, rafters in old buildings; whereas the Pettychaps invariably repairs to woods and hedges for the purpoſe of nidification.

BEAN-CRAKE. Vide *Gallinula-crake.*

BEE-BIRD. Vide *Flycatcher-ſpotted.*

BEE-EATER. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill quadrangular, a little incurvated, ſharp-pointed.

Noſtrils ſmall, placed near the baſe.

Tongue ſlender, in ſome ſpecies fringed at the end.

Toes three forward, one backward; the outer toe ſomewhat connected with the middle one.

BEE-EATER-COMMON.

Merops apiaſter. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 182. 1. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 460. *Raii Syn.* p. 49. 3. *Will.* p. 110. 10. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 269. 1. *Briſ.* iv. p. 532.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 194.

Le Guépier. *Buf.* vi. p. 480. t. 23.

Bee-eater.

Bee-eater. *Will. Angl.* p. 147. *Albin.* ii. t. 44. *Lath. Syn.* ii. p. 667. 5.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 119. *Lin. Tranſ.* iii. p. 333.

The Common Bee-eater is the only one, out of twenty-three known ſpecies, that has ever made its appearance in England.

As we never had an opportunity of examining more than one which was killed in this country, which varied but little from the deſcription given by Latham in his *General Synopſis*, we ſhall take the liberty of borrowing it from that author.

It meaſures from bill to tail ten inches. The bill is an inch and three quarters in length, and black; the baſe of the upper mandible covered with dirty-white feathers; the irides are red; the forehead is of a blue-green colour, behind it green; the top of the head cheſnut, tinged with green; hind-head and upper part of the neck cheſnut, growing paler towards the back; from the bill to the hind-head is a black ſtripe, paſſing through the eyes; the back and ſcapulars are very pale yellow, tinged with both cheſnut and green; rump and upper-tail coverts blue-green, with a yellow tinge; the throat is yellow; the under part of the body blue-green, growing paler towards the belly; the leſſer wing coverts are dull green; the quills, for the moſt part, ſea-green without, and many of the inner ones rufous; the firſt very ſhort, the ſecond longeſt of all; the tail is wedge-ſhaped, and conſiſts

ſiſts of twelve feathers, the ſhafts of which are brown above, and whitiſh beneath; the two middle feathers are ſea-green with a ſhade of rufous; the reſt the ſame, but margined with cinereous within; the two middle feathers exceed the outer ones by three quarters of an inch; the legs are of a reddiſh brown, claws reddiſh black.

This bird does not appear to have been noticed in England till within theſe few years. In the third volume of the *Linnean Tranſactions* an account is given of one of this ſpecies having been ſhot (for the firſt time in Great Britain) in July 1794, near Mattiſhall in the county of Norfolk; which ſpecimen was exhibited before the Linnean Society. A flight of about twenty was ſeen in June; and the ſame flight probably (much diminiſhed in number) was ſeen paſſing over the ſame ſpot in October following. Since the above period we have been credibly informed more than one have been killed in England.

The *Merops apiaſter* is an inhabitant of various parts of the European continent. They are not uncommon in the ſouth of France and in Italy, as well as in the iſlands of the Mediterranean. It has alſo been ſeen in Germany, and in Sweden, but no where ſo plentiful as in the ſouthern parts of Ruſſia, particularly about the rivers Don and Wolga, in the banks of which they build their neſts, perforating holes to the depth of half a foot for that purpoſe. Are ſaid to be gregarious as well in the breeding ſeaſon as in their migrations, excavating the clayey banks

banks ſo near to each other as to appear like a *honeycomb*. In the autumn they migrate in large flocks to the more ſouthern latitudes.

Theſe birds appear in ſmall flocks at Gibraltar in March, but are ſaid to remain there only a few hours. The neſt is compoſed of moſs; the eggs are ſix or ſeven in number, perfectly white, about the ſize of thoſe of a Stare. Its name has doubtleſs been taken from that inſect of which it is partially fond; but it alſo feeds on moſt winged inſects, which it takes on wing, like the Swallow.

BERNACLE. Vide *Gooſe Brent*, and *Gooſe Bernacle.*

BILCOCK. Vide *Rail-water.*

BITTERN.

Ardea ſtellaris. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 239. 21. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 646. *Raii Syn.* p. 100. A. 11. *Will.* p. 207. t. 50. 52.

Le Butor. *Buf.* vii. p. 411. t. 21.

Bittern. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 174.—*Ib.* fol. 711. t. A. 1. *Will. Angl.* p. 282. *Albin.* i. t. 68. *Hayes, Br. Birds*, t. 19. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 56. 17. —*Ib. Sup.* p. 234. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 680. 18. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iv. t. 146. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 127.—*Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 14.

Botaurus. *Briſ.* v. p. 444. 24. t. 37. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 327.

PROVINCIAL.

Bittour. Bumpy-coſs. Butter-bump. Miredrum.

This

This ſpecies of Heron is rather leſs than the common Heron; length about two feet and a half.

The bill is four inches long, of a brown horn colour above; the lower mandible, and baſe of the upper, greeniſh; irides yellow. The feathers on the top of the head are black; thoſe on the hind head, neck, and breaſt, are long and looſe; the plumage, in general, is of a dull pale yellow, elegantly variegated with ſpots, and bars of black; the greater coverts and quill-feathers ferruginous, regularly barred with black; tail ſhort; legs pale green; toes and claws very long and ſlender; the middle claw ſerrated on the inner edge. The female is rather leſs, the plumage not ſo bright, and the feathers on the neck not ſo long and flowing as in the male.

The Bittern is by no means a plentiful ſpecies. In the breeding ſeaſon it is only found in the leſs-frequented reedy marſhes, and ſwampy moors well clothed with ruſhes, where it forms a neſt on ſome tump, by collecting a quantity of ſedge or other coarſe plants together. It lays four or five eggs of a light olive-green colour, inclining to cinereous. At this ſeaſon the male makes a ſingular bellowing noiſe, vulgarly ſuppoſed to be produced by the bird putting his bill into a reed. It is rouſed with difficulty from its lurking-place, flies heavily, and frequently lights again at a ſmall diſtance; ſo that it becomes an eaſy prey to the ſportſman. We

are

are informed, however, that ſometimes it ſoars to a prodigious height in the air, with a ſpiral aſcent, making at the ſame time a ſingular noiſe. In the winter theſe birds leave the more mountainous ſwamps, where it is probable the greater part breed, and become more ſcattered in the low moiſt ſituations, and in ſevere weather are found in the ſedgy banks of rivers and ſtreams of water. It is, however, become much more ſcarce than formerly, ſince its fleſh has been accounted a delicacy; and the poulterers value it at not leſs than half a guinea.

The principal food of this bird is ſmall fiſh, frogs, and inſects; the warty lizzard alſo becomes its prey, as we have found by diſſection.

BITTERN-LITTLE.

Ardea minuta. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 240. β. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 646. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 683. 27. *Edw.* t. 275.

Little Bittern. *Br. Zool. App.* p. 537. t. 8. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 359. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 65. 27. —*Ib. Sup.* p. 235. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iv. t. 147. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 128. *Don. Br. Birds,* iii. t. 54. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 14.

Le Blongios. *Buf.* vii. p. 395.

Ardeola nævia. *Briſ.* v. p. 500. 47. t. 40. f. 2. —*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 342.

PROVINCIAL.

Boonk. Long-neck.

This

This beautiful ſpecies of Heron is ſcarce larger than a Fieldfare in the body.

The length, to the end of the tail, is fifteen inches. The bill two inches long, duſky at the point, yellow on the ſides. The top of the head, back, and tail, black, gloſſed with green; the fore part of the neck, breaſt, and thighs, buff colour; belly and vent white; at the ſhoulders a large cheſnut ſpot; the larger coverts of the wings whitiſh; the leſſer coverts yellowiſh buff; quill-feathers black; legs and toes duſky green; thighs feathered to the knees; middle claw ſerrated on the inner ſide.

The above is the deſcription of the male. The female is ſuppoſed to be the *Ardea minuta*, Lin. Syſt. 240. 26. It differs from the other ſex in the plumage of the upper part of the body being brown, margined with pale rufous; beneath, the feathers are the ſame, but paler, and more deeply margined.

The eggs are ſaid to be white, about the ſize of thoſe of the blackbird, four or five in number, which are placed on the ground upon a few dried flags.

The Little Bittern is a very rare bird with us. Few inſtances only are recorded of its being killed in England. A male was ſhot near Bath in the autumn of 1789, perched on the ſtump of a tree on the bank of the Avon. It is more frequent in

ſome parts of the European continent, particularly in Switzerland.

BITTOUR. Vide *Bittern.*

BLACKBIRD.

Turdus merula. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 295. 22. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 831. *Raii Syn.* p. 65. A. 1. *Will.* p. 140. t. 37. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 340. 50.

Merle. *Buf.* iii. p. 330. t. 20. *Briſ.* ii. p. 227. 10. —*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 221.

Blackbird. *Br. Zool.* N° 109. t. 47.—*Ib.* fol. 92. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 345. *Albin.* i. t. 37. *Will. Angl.* p. 190. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 43. 46.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 141. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, ii. t. 61. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 210.—*Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 10.

PROVINCIAL.

Amſel.

This well-known ſpecies of Thruſh needs little deſcription. The male is wholly of a deep black, when it has attained maturity, which is not till towards the return of ſpring, at which time the bill and orbits of the eyes are yellow: the young and females are of a dark ruſty brown; the bill and eyelids duſky.

The ſong of the blackbird is a ſhrill kind of whiſtle of various notes which it commences early in the ſpring. It is an early breeder, and prepares a neſt compoſed

compoſed externally of green moſs, fibrous roots, and other like materials; the inſide is plaſtered with earth and afterwards lined with fine dry graſs; the neſt is uſually placed in a thick buſh, or againſt the ſide of a tree, or on a ſtump in the ſide of a bank. It lays four or five light blue eggs, thickly covered with pale ferruginous brown ſpots, moſtly at the larger end; which are hatched in about fourteen days incubation.

Its food is principally worms and ſhelled ſnails; theſe laſt are moſt dexterouſly broken againſt a ſtone in order to get at the animal; all kinds of inſects as well as fruit are eagerly ſought after. In confinement they readily eat crumbs of bread, and fleſh either raw or otherwiſe. It is never obſerved to migrate with us, or to congregate; but is at all ſeaſons a ſolitary ſpecies, preferring woods and encloſed ſituations.

BLACKBIRD-MICHAELMAS. Vide *Ouzel-ring*.

BLACKCAP. Vide *Titmouſe-great*, *Titmouſe-marſh*, and *Gull-black-headed*.

BLACKCAP.

Motacilla atricapilla. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 332. 18. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 970.

Atricapilla ſeu Ficedula Aldrov. *Raii Syſt.* p. 79. A. 8. *Will.* p. 162. t. 41.

Sylvia Atricapilla. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 508. 6.

La Fauvette à tête noire. *Buf.* v. p. 125. t. 8. f. 1.

Blackcap. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 148.—*Ib.* fol. 101. t. 8. f. 5. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 418. F. *Will. Angl.* p. 226. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 415. 5. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iii. t. 116. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 234. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 9.

Curruca atricapilla. *Brif.* iii. p. 380. 6.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 416.

PROVINCIAL.

Mock-nightingale. Nettle-creeper. Nettle-monger.

This ſpecies of warbler weighs about four drams and a half: length near ſix inches. The bill is brown; irides dark hazel. The upper part of the head in the male is black, the hind part of the neck cinereous brown; back greyiſh brown with a tinge of green: the quill-feathers and tail duſky, edged with dull green; breaſt and upper part of the belly light aſh colour; legs lead colour.

The female is diſtinguiſhed from the other ſex by the crown of the head, which is of a dull ruſt colour; ſhe is alſo ſuperior in ſize.

The blackcap is a migrative ſpecies viſiting us early in the ſpring, and retiring in September; it frequents woods and thick hedges, and ſeems particularly partial to orchards and gardens, where it delights us with its charming melodious ſong, which is very little inferior to that of the nightingale, except in variety of notes.

It makes a neſt in ſome low buſh or ſhrub, compoſed of dried ſtalks, generally of gooſe-graſs, put together

together with a little wool, and ſometimes a little green moſs on the outſide; the inſide is lined with fibrous roots, upon which are frequently placed a few long hairs. The eggs are four or five in number, of a pale reddiſh brown, mottled with a deeper colour, and ſometimes ſprinkled with a few aſh-coloured ſpots; their weight about thirty-five grains. On the firſt arrival of this bird it feeds greedily on ivy-berries, but forſakes that food as ſoon as the vernal ſun has rouſed the inſect tribe.

BLACKCOCK. Vide *Grous-black.*

BLACKCOCK-SPOTTED. Vide *Grous-black-ſpotted.*

BLACK-GAME. Vide *Grous black.*

BOONK. Vide *Bittern-little.*

BOTTLETOM. Vide *Titmouſe long-tailed.*

BOTTLE-NOSE. Vide *Puffin.*

BOUGER. Vide *Puffin.*

BRAMBLING. Vide *Bunting-mounting.*

BRAMBLING, or BRAMBLE.

Fringilla montifringilla. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 318. 4. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 902. *Raii Syn.* p. 88. *Briſ.* iii. p. 155.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 349. *Will.* p. 187. t. 45. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 439. 7.

Le Pinçon d'Ardennes. *Buf.* iv. p. 124.

Brambling, *or* Mountain Finch. *Br. Zool.* N° 126. —*Ib.* fol. 108. t. V. f. 4. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 381. E. *Albin.* iii. t. 64. *Will. Angl.* p. 254. t. 45. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 261. 13.

Hayes, Br. Birds, t. 36. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, ii. t. 80. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 218. *Don. Br. Birds*, iv. t. 85. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 12.

PROVINCIAL.

Kate.

This ſpecies of Finch is rather larger than the Chaffinch. Length about ſix inches.

The bill is yellow, tip black; irides duſky. The head, hind part of the neck, and back, black; ſome of the feathers edged with ruſty brown and aſh-colour, which laſt predominates on the back of the head and ſide of the neck; the throat, breaſt, and upper coverts of the wings, ferruginous orange; middle coverts yellowiſh white; the greater coverts black, tipped with orange; quill-feathers black, edged with yellow on their exterior webs; on three or four of the primores a ſpot of white runs through the whole of the exterior web, and forms an oblique bar when the wing is cloſed; the belly and rump white; on the ſides above the thighs are a few round black ſpots; the tail is a little forked, the exterior feather white on the outer web, the others black, except the two middle, which are edged and tipped with aſh-colour; legs greyiſh brown.

The female is much leſs bright in the colour of the plumage: the ſide of the head and back of the neck is grey; on the latter are two duſky lines paſſing

paſſing from the head downwards; the top of the head and back are duſky, each feather deeply margined with grey, which gives thoſe parts a pretty mottled appearance; the rufous on the breaſt and wings is very faint, but the markings correſpond with thoſe of the other ſex.

We have not been able to diſcover that this bird has ever bred with us, but they are frequently ſeen in the winter, in large flocks, upon the coaſt of Kent and Suſſex when the weather is ſevere, and have been ſo exhauſted as to ſuffer themſelves to be taken up. They are alſo found in the interior parts of the kingdom at that ſeaſon, flying in company with Chaffinches and Yellowhammers. By obſervation on thoſe we have kept in confinement, it is a hardy, bold bird, feeding on moſt kinds of ſeed uſually given to caged birds; is ſaid to be particularly fond of beech maſt. It is common in many parts of the European continent, but moſt probably breeds only in the northern parts; is ſaid to build in fir-trees, and form a neſt with moſs, lined with wool and feathers, and to lay four or five yellowiſh ſpotted eggs.

BRANTAIL. Vide *Redſtart.*

BROOK-OUZEL. Vide *Rail-water.*

BUMPYCOSS. Vide *Bittern.*

BUNTING. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſtrong and conic, the ſides of each mandible bending inwards; a hard knob in the roof of the upper mandible.

BUNTING-CIRL.

Emberona Cirlus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 311. 12. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 879. *Raii Syn.* p. 93. 4. *Will.* p. 196. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 401. 10.

Le Bruant de haye. *Buf.* iv. p. 347. *Plan. Enl.* 653. f. 1. 2.

Cirl Bunting. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 190. 26.

Emberiza ſepiaria. *Brif.* iii. p. 263. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 383.

The length of this ſpecies is ſix inches and a half; weight about ſeven drams. The bill is of a bluiſh lead-colour above, paler beneath; irides hazel. The crown of the head, nape of the neck, and upper part of the breaſt, is of a fine olive-green, the firſt ſtreaked with duſky; from the upper mandible through the eye a duſky ſtroke; above and beneath the eye a bright yellow one; throat black, ſlightly tipped with brown, running into a bar under the yellow on the cheek; beneath this is a gorget of beautiful bright yellow; the back and ſcapulars are of a fine cheſnut-brown, the former marked with duſky ſtreaks, the margin of the feathers with olive; rump olive-brown; upper tail coverts inclining to cheſnut; the ſmaller wing coverts olive-green; greater coverts duſky, their outer webs cheſnut-brown; greater quills duſky, edged with green on the exterior webs; ſmaller quills cheſnut, duſky down their middle; acroſs the breaſt is a band of cheſnut, mixed with yellow; belly and under-tail coverts yellow, the latter duſky on the ſhafts;

ſhafts; ſides more inclining to brown; the under-wing coverts bright yellow; the two middle feathers of the tail cheſnut-brown, the reſt black, except the two exterior on each ſide, which have an oblique bar of white from the tip half way; and the outmoſt feather is white throughout the whole of the exterior web; the legs are brown; claws duſky.

The female in general weighs half a dram leſs than the male.

The upper part of the head is olivaceous brown, ſtreaked with duſky; over the eye a dull yellow ſtreak, paſſing down the ſide of the head; cheeks brown, on which is a yellowiſh ſpot; on each ſide the lower mandible is a broken ſtreak of duſky, paſſing downwards; chin and throat dull yellow, the latter ſtreaked with duſky; the back-part and ſides of the neck and breaſt olivaceous-brown, with duſky ſtreaks; belly and ſides pale yellow, with large duſky ſtreaks on the latter; the upper part of the body and wings like the other ſex, but the colours leſs bright.

We firſt diſcovered this ſpecies near Kingſbridge in the winter of 1800, not uncommon amongſt flocks of Yellow Buntings and Chaffinches, and procured ſeveral ſpecimens of both ſexes, killed in different places ſix or ſeven miles from that place. They are indigenous to Devonſhire, but ſeem to be confined to the ſouthern parts of that county contiguous to the coaſt, having found

them extending as far as Teignmouth, at both of which places we found their nests; but have never observed them far inland. It generally builds in furze, or some low bush; the nest is composed of dry stalks, roots, and a little moss, and lined with long hair and fibrous roots. The eggs are four or five in number, cinereous white, with irregular long and short curved dusky lines, terminating frequently with a spot at one end; size rather inferior to those of the Yellow Bunting, to which it bears great resemblance. These birds pair in April, and begin laying early in May.

The female might readily be mistaken for that sex of the Yellow Bunting at a little distance, but is materially different when compared, especially in the chesnut-colour of the upper parts of this bird. The note is also similar to that of the Yellow Bunting, but shorter, not so shrill, and the latter part not drawn out to such a length.

It is remarkable that so common a bird as the Cirl Bunting seems to be in the west of England, should have so long escaped the notice of British naturalists; but in all probability this has been occasioned by their locality. It is said to be only found on the continent in the warmer parts of France and Italy; so with us it seems confined to the mildest part of England; but the winter of 1800, which was severe in Devonshire, did not force them to seek a warmer climate, but, on the contrary, they continued gregarious with other small birds, searching their food amongst the ploughed lands.

BUNTING-COMMON.

Emberiza miliaria. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 308. 3. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 868. *Raii Syn.* p. 93. A. 1. *Will.* p. 195. t. 40. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 402. 12.

Le Proyer. *Buf.* iv. p. 355. t. 16.

Bunting. *Br. Zool.* N° 118.—*Ib.* fol. iii. t. W. f. 7. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 366. B. *Albin. Br. Birds,* ii. t. 50. *Will. Angl.* p. 267. t. 40. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* ii. t. 74. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 171. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 213. *Don. Br. Birds,* iii. t. 50. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 11.

Cynchramus. *Briſ.* iii. p. 292. 10.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 390.

PROVINCIAL.

Bunting-lark. Ebb.

The weight of this ſpecies is nearly two ounces; length ſeven inches and a half. Bill brown; irides dark hazel; head and upper parts light brown, inclining to olive; the under parts yellowiſh white, with a duſky ſtroke down the ſhaft of each feather, except on the belly, which is quite plain; quill-feathers duſky, with lighter edges; tail ſomewhat forked and duſky; the legs are of a dull light yellow.

Male and female alike.

The Common Bunting ſeems to delight in champaign countries abounding with corn, and is rarely found in uncultivated parts, or graſs fields, diſtant from arable land. In the winter theſe birds become

become gregarious, and ſometimes viſit the farmers yards. When it ſings (if it can be called a ſong) it generally aſſumes the loftieſt branches of a buſh, or ſome low tree; or even perched on the top of a dock it cheers its patient incubating mate with a ſcreaming, inharmonious note. The neſt is placed on the ground, formed externally of ſtraw, lined with fibrous roots or dry graſs, ſometimes finiſhed with long hairs. The eggs are generally four in number, of a dirty white, ſpotted and veined with reddiſh brown and aſh-colour; their weight about one dram.

Theſe birds are ſometimes brought to market, and ſold for larks, to which they are little or nothing inferior, but are eaſily diſtinguiſhed by the form of the bill, and the tooth-like knob in the roof of the mouth, by the moſt common obſerver.

BUNTING-GREEN-HEADED.

Emberiza chlorocephala. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 887.
Emberiza Tunſtalli. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 418. 69.
Green-headed Bunting. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 211. 61. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* ii. t. 76. *Brown, Ill.* p. 74. t. 30.

This ſpecies has the head and neck dull olive-green; back and wing-coverts duſky brown, mixed with black; paler on the rump; the reſt of the wings, breaſt, and belly, deep brown; tail brown, forked; legs yellowiſh.

A bird

A bird of this deſcription was caught in London, a figure of which is given in Brown's Illuſtration of Zoology.

Dr. Latham mentions another in the collection of Mr. Tunſtal; but, in his Index Ornithologicus, he ſeems to doubt its being a diſtinct ſpecies, in which we moſt readily agree, as no other inſtances appear to be recorded than thoſe above mentioned. From which circumſtance we are inclined to believe this bird is no other than an accidental variety of the female Yellow Bunting; one of which we have, with the whole head and neck greeniſh yellow.

BUNTING-MOUNTAIN.

Emberiza Montana. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 867. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 398. 3.

Leſſer Mountain Finch, *or* Brambling. *Will. Angl.* p. 255. *Morton's North.* p. 423. t. 13. f. 1.

Mountain Bunting. *Br. Zool.* N° 123.—*Ib.* fol. 113. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 165. 3.

This ſpecies is deſcribed to have the bill ſhort, ſtrong, and yellow, the point black; the forehead is dark cheſnut, lighter on the hind part of the head and cheeks; the hind part of the neck and back aſh coloured; the latter more ſpotted with black; throat white; breaſt and belly waved with flame colour; at the ſetting-on of the wing grey; the five firſt feathers blackiſh brown, the reſt white, the point of each daſhed with brown; the three

outer tail feathers white, the reſt dark brown; feet black; the hind claw as long again as the others: the breaſt of the female is of a darker colour than that of the male.

Linnæus ſeems to have conſidered this bird as a variety of the Snow Bunting; others have given it as a diſtinct ſpecies: on this ſubject we dare not hazard an opinion, never having had an opportunity of examining the bird in queſtion.

It is ſaid to be found in Yorkſhire and Northamptonſhire, as alſo in Lincolnſhire.

BUNTING-REED.

Emberiza Schœniclus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 311. 17. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 881.

Paſſer torquatus. *Raii Syn.* p. 93. A. 3.

S. Arundinaceus. *Will.* p. 196. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 402. 13.

Reed Bunting. *Br. Zool.* N° 120.—*Ib.* fol. 112. t. w. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 368. E. *Albin.* ii. t. 51. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* t. 35. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* ii. t. 75. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 173. 9.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 157. *Walc. Br. Birds,* t. 214.

Ortolan de voſeaux. *Buf.* iv. p. 315. *Briſ.* iii. p. 274. 5.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 386.

PROVINCIAL.

Reed Sparrow. Water Sparrow.

The weight of this ſpecies is near five drams and a half; length ſix inches.

The

The bill is duſky; irides hazel; the head, chin, and throat black; at the corner of the mouth commences a white ring which grows broader behind the ears, and encircles the head; the breaſt and belly white; the ſides grey, marked with a few dark brown ſtrokes; the back is black, deeply bordered with reddiſh brown, interſperſed with grey, which grows more conſpicuous towards the rump; quill-feathers, and coverts of the primores duſky, edged with tawny red; the tail is black; the two middle feathers deeply bordered with rufous, the two exterior on each ſide marked obliquely with white towards the end; the ſhafts and tips black.

The female is rather leſs; the head is rufous brown ſtreaked with duſky; from each ſide of the under mandible a duſky line paſſes under the neck, where it joins and forms a bed of that colour; behind the eye a light coloured ſtroke; the breaſt is ſtreaked with reddiſh brown; the rump plain olive brown; it has no white ring round the head as in the male.

The young male birds do not aſſume their full black head till the enſuing ſpring; nor is the white ring ſo conſpicuous.

It is ſomewhat extraordinary that the manners and habits of ſo common a bird ſhould remain ſo long in obſcurity; even modern authors tell us it is a ſong bird, that it ſings after ſunſet; and deſcribe its neſt to be ſuſpended over the water faſtened between three or four reeds. There can be no doubt

doubt however, that the neſt, as well as the ſong of the Sedge Warbler, have been taken and confounded for thoſe of this bird; for as they both frequent the ſame places in the breeding ſeaſon, that elegant little warbler is pouring forth its varied notes concealed in the thickeſt part of a buſh; while this is conſpicuouſly perched above, whoſe tune is not deſerving the name of ſong; conſiſting only of two notes, the firſt repeated three or four times, the laſt ſingle and more ſharp.

This inharmonious tune it continues to deliver with ſmall intervals from the ſame ſpray, for a great while together when the female is ſitting.

The neſt is moſt commonly placed on the ground near water; ſometimes it builds in a buſh ſome diſtance from the ground; at other times in high graſs, reeds, ſedge, or the like, and even in furze at a conſiderable diſtance from any water; in all theſe ſituations we have met with it, but never faſtened or ſuſpended as authors have related. The neſt is compoſed of ſtalks of graſs, or other dry vegetable ſubſtances; ſometimes partly moſs, and lined with fine graſs; frequently finiſhed with long hair.

The eggs, which are four or five in number, weigh about thirty-ſix grains, and are of a dirty bluiſh white, or purpliſh brown, with numerous dark-coloured ſpots and veins, much reſembling thoſe of the Chaffinch. We ſhall here remark that the eggs of very diſtinct ſpecies of birds are ſometimes very ſimilar, and not eaſily aſcertained; they are alſo ſubject to conſiderable variation: the neſt is a much greater

greater mark of distinction; the materials with which they are composed seldom vary.

BUNTING-SNOW.

Emberiza nivalis. *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 308. 1. *Gmel. Syst.* ii. p. 866. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 397. 1.

Hortulanus nivalis. *Brif.* iii. p. 285. 9.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 388.

L'Ortolan de neige. *Buf.* iv. p. 329.

Pied Mountain Finch. *Albin.* iii. t. 71.

Snow Bunting. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 122. t. 50. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 222. *Edw.* t. 126. *Walc. Br. Birds,* ii. t. 210. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 161. A. B. C. *Ib. Sup.* p. 157. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* ii. t. 71.

Pied Chaffinch. *Albin.* iii. t. 54.

PROVINCIAL.

Snow-bird. Snow-flake.

This species is superior in size to the Chaffinch; weight about one ounce and a quarter. The bill is black; the forehead and crown white, mixed with black on the hind head; back black; rump white; greater quill-feathers black, at the base white; secondaries white, with a black spot on their inner webs; bastard wing and ends of the greater coverts white; the whole under parts, from chin to tail, pure white; the middle feathers of the tail black; the three outer ones white, with a dusky spot near their ends; legs black.

The

The plumage of this ſpecies is ſubject to very great variety; in ſome the white on the upper parts is more predominant.

Theſe birds appear in the north of Scotland in large flocks during the winter. Some few are ſaid to breed upon the higheſt mountains with the Ptarmigans, and, like thoſe birds, probably change their plumage with the ſeaſons.

It is rarely ſeen in the ſouth of England.

The eggs are ſaid to be reddiſh white, ſpotted with brown.

BUNTING-TAWNY. *I ſuppoſed to be the young of the preceding Red*

Emberiza muſtelina. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 867.

Emberiza glacialis. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 398. 2.

Montifringilla calcaribus Alaudæ major. *Raii Syn.* p. 88. A. *Will.* p. 187. t. 77.

Great pied Mountain Finch. *Will. Angl.* i. p. 255. t. 77. *Albin.* iii. t. 71.

Tawny Bunting. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 121.—*Ib.* fol. 112. f. 6. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 164. 2. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* ii. t. 72. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 211. *Don. Br. Birds,* ii. t. 27.

This bird has by ſome been called Sea Lark and Brambling.

The length of this ſpecies is ſix inches and three quarters. Bill ſhort, yellow, point black; crown of the head tawny; the neck the ſame, but lighter; under part white, in ſome daſhed with yellowiſh marks,

marks, and the breaſt dull yellow; the back and ſcapulars black-edged, with pale reddiſh brown; rump and upper-tail coverts part white and part yellow; the ſix firſt quill-feathers duſky, white at the baſe; the next ſeven become gradually whiter; the two next wholly white; the reſt of the quills and baſtard wings are black, edged with rufous brown; the greater coverts above the ſecondaries are white, forming a bed of that colour on the wing; the four middle tail-feathers black, edged with white; the three outer ones white, the two firſt with a ſmall duſky ſpot on the outer web; the third on both webs at the tip; legs black; hind claw very long.

This appears to be a rare ſpecies, but has been ſometimes met with in the northern parts of England.

BUNTING-YELLOW.

Emberiza Citrinella. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 309. 5. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 870. *Ràii Syn.* p. 93. A. 2. *Will.* p. 196. t. 40. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 400. 7.

Le Bruant. *Buf.* iv. p. 342. t. 8.

Yellow Bunting. *Br. Zool.* N° 119. t. 50.—*Ib.* fol. p. 112. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 367. C. *Albin.* i. t. 66. *Will. Angl.* p. 268. t. 40. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 170. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* ii. t. 73. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 212. *Don. Br. Birds,* v. t. 119.

Emberiza flava. *Brif.* iii. p. 258. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo i. p. 382.

PROVINCIAL.

Yellow-hammer.

The weight of this ſpecies is about ſeven drams; length ſix inches.

Bill duſky bluiſh; irides hazel; the crown of the head, throat, and belly, are of a beautiful bright yellow; the back part and ſides of the head tinged with green; the breaſt in ſome is marked with reddiſh brown; quill-feathers duſky, the primores edged on their exterior webs with greeniſh yellow, the ſecondaries with ruſty brown, thoſe next the body, the greater coverts, and back, duſky, deeply margined with the ſame, the latter daſhed with green; the rump and upper-tail coverts tawny red; the tail a little forked, duſky, edged with greeniſh yellow; the two outer feathers marked with white on the exterior webs; legs yellow brown.

The female has much leſs yellow about the head, and the colours in general leſs vivid. The Yellow Bunting is ſubject to ſome variety in plumage. We have a ſpecimen in which the whole head and neck is of a light yellow; ſome of the quill-feathers and ſcapulars white; and the under parts and rump pale yellow. The young birds have no yellow about them when firſt they leave the neſt.

This is one of the moſt common indigenous

birds of this country; if it was more rare its beauty would be leſs diſregarded. Its ſong, however, is as little attractive as that of the Common Bunting, poſſeſſing only a repetition of the ſame note five or ſix times ſucceſſively, terminating in one more lengthened and ſhrill.

In winter it aſſembles in flocks with other granivorous birds, and picks up the ſcattered grain diſperſed by the bountiful flail, and not by the maſter of the hoarded ſheaves, who knows too well the value of his auriferous ſtore.

It does not breed till late in the ſpring. The neſt is generally placed near the ground, in ſome low buſh or hedge. It is compoſed of ſtraw and various dried ſtalks, and lined with fine dry graſs, finiſhed with long hair.

The eggs differ ſomewhat in colour and ſize; ſome are nearly white, others have a purpliſh hue, but are more or leſs marked with hair-like ſtreaks, terminating with a roundiſh ſpeck; the number from three to five, but uſually four; their weight from thirty to forty-ſeven grains.

BUSTARD. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſtrong, a little incurvated.

Toes, three before, none behind.

Legs long, and naked above the knees.

BUSTARD-GREAT.

Otis Tarda. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 264. 1. *Gmel Syſt.*

ii. p. 726. *Raii Syn.* p. 58. A. 1. *Will.* p. 129. t. 32. *Brif.* v. p. 18. 1. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 658. 1.

Outarde. *Buf.* ii. p. 1. t. 1.

Great Buſtard. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 98. t. 44.—*Ib* fol. 87. t. N. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 186. *Will. Angl.* p. 178. t. 32. *Edw.* t. 79. 80. *Albin.* iii. t. 38. 39. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 796. *Oſt. Men.* p. 33. 34. M. F. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iv. t. 139. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 173. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 6.

This is the largeſt of the Britiſh birds, ſometimes weighing as much as thirty pounds. The bill is duſky; irides light hazel; head and neck aſh-coloured, inclining to brown on the top of the head; the lower part of the neck behind almoſt bare of feathers; the back and leſſer coverts of the wings elegantly barred with black and light ruſt colour; greater coverts pale cinereous; quills black, ſlightly tipped with white; belly white; the tail conſiſts of twenty feathers, the middle ones are of a light ruſt colour, barred with black; the two outer ones almoſt white, with two or three ſmall bars of black; legs duſky brown.

The female weighs about ten or twelve pounds. The crown of the head is deep orange-brown, croſſed with tranſverſe black lines; the reſt of the head brown; lower part of the neck before aſh-coloured, in other reſpects like the male, except in

not

not having the long tuft of feathers growing from each ſide the lower mandible, ſo conſpicuous in that ſex when arrived at maturity.

The male has alſo a very capacious pouch, ſituated along the fore part of the neck, the entrance of which is under the tongue, capable of holding ſeveral quarts of water; it is ſaid not leſs than ſeven. The ſize, however, of this pouch, or bag, ſeems to be ſomewhat exaggerated, for we think it impoſſible the bird could fly with ſuch an addition of weight before its wings, which would throw it out of the centre of gravity. We ſee the Heron, and many other birds, obliged to extend their legs behind, and contract their necks when flying, in order to balance themſelves on wing. Seven quarts of water is nearly equal to fourteen pounds weight, and certainly more than the bird could carry in that ſituation. The pouch, however, is large, as may be ſeen in the Leverian Muſeum. This, however, is only diſcoverable in adults, as it is moſt likely intended for the purpoſe of furniſhing the female and young, in the breeding ſeaſon, with water, which, in general, is only to be procured at a diſtance, upon the dry and extended downs they inhabit.

The Buſtard is only found upon the large extenſive plains, and are almoſt extinct, except upon thoſe of Wiltſhire, where they are become very ſcarce within theſe few years. It is an extremely ſhy bird, and difficult to be ſhot. Young ones

have frequently been taken by the ſhepherds dogs before they are capable of flight; and their eggs are eagerly ſought after for the purpoſe of hatching under hens. Half-a-guinea is no unuſual price for an egg, and ten or twelve guineas a pair for young birds not full grown. A perſon at Tilſhead, contiguous to the downs in Wiltſhire, has reared a great many in this way; and the conſequence will be a total extinction in a few years.

Theſe birds pair early in the ſpring. The female lays two eggs on the bare ground, which are about four weeks hatching. The young follow the dam ſoon after they are excluded from the egg, but are not capable of flying for ſome time. The egg is larger than that of a Turkey, of an olive-brown colour, blotched with pale ferruginous and aſh-coloured ſpots. Their food is green corn, the tops of turnips, and various other vegetables, as well as worms; but they have been known to eat frogs, mice, and young birds of the ſmaller kind, which they can ſwallow whole.

The Buſtard is not properly migratory with us; it only leaves its uſual haunts in very ſevere winters, when the downs are covered with ſnow for ſome time; preſſed by hunger it repairs to the more encloſed and ſheltered ſituations in ſmall flocks, and even ſtray to a great diſtance. In the winter of 1798 one was killed near Plymouth in Devonſhire, and two others the following year in the ſame county, as well as in other places, to our knowledge.

ledge. Theſe occaſional migrations always prove fatal; ſo large an object ſoon attracting notice, it rarely eſcapes the number of purſuers Theſe birds were formerly found in the Wolds of Yorkſhire, and even as far north as Scotland. It is common in ſome parts of Ruſſia and the deſerts of Tartary, as alſo in ſome parts of Germany.

BUSTARD-LITTLE.

Otis Tetrax. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 264. 3. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 725. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 659. 3.

Otis Minor. *Raii Syn.* p. 59. 2. *Will.* p. 129. t. 32. *Brif.* v. p. 24. 2. t. 2. f. 1. 2.

Petite Outard. *Buf.* ii. p. 40.

Field Duck. *Albin.* iii. t. 41.

Little Buſtard. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 99. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 321. A. *Edw.* t. 251. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 799. 2.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 226. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iv. t. 140. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 174.

This ſpecies is about the ſize of a Pheaſant; length ſeventeen inches.

The bill is light brown; the crown of the head black, mixed with ferruginous; ſides of the head, chin, and throat, rufous white; the neck black, encircled with an irregular band of white on the upper part, and another near the bottom; the back, ſcapulars, and wing coverts, ferruginous, mottled with brown, and croſſed with fine irregular black lines; greater quills black, white at the baſe; ſe-

condaries white; breaſt and belly white; the tail conſiſts of eighteen feathers, the four middle ones are tawny, barred with black, the reſt white; legs grey.

The neck of the female is of the ſame colour as the back; the breaſt rufous white, ſtreaked with duſky; in other reſpects like the other ſex.

The Little Buſtard has been found rarely in England, three or four inſtances only, and thoſe all females, except one, which ſeems to be accounted for by its being polygamous, and that there are more of that ſex. It is found in many parts of the European continent, particularly in France, where it is frequently taken for the table, and eſteemed as a delicacy. The eggs are ſaid to be of a green colour, four or five in number.

In the Supplement to the *General Synopſis* mention is made of one having been ſhot in Suſſex that had the plumage of a female, but proved otherwiſe on diſſection; probably a bird of the firſt year.

BUSTARD-THICK-KNEED.

Charadrius Œdicnemus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 255. 10. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 689. *Raii Syn.* p. 108. A. 4—105. A. 6. *Will.* p. 216—227. t. 58.

Otis Œdicnemus. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 661. 11.

Le grand Pluvier. *Buf.* viii. p. 105. A. 6. *Brif.* v. p. 76. 12. t. 7. f. 1.

Stone Curlew. *Albin.* i. t. 69. *Will. Angl.* p. 306. 293. t. 58. 57.

Thick-

Thick-kneed Buſtard. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 100.—*Ib.* fol. 127. *White's Selb.* 4to. p. 43—88. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 806. 9. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iv. t. 141. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 163.

PROVINCIAL.

Norfolk Plover.

The weight of this ſpecies is about ſeventeen ounces; length eighteen inches.

The bill is almoſt two inches long, duſky at the point, yellow at the baſe; irides and orbits pale yellow. Behind the eye a ſmall ſpace bare of feathers, of a yellowiſh green, moſtly concealed by the ear coverts; the feathers on the head, neck, and whole upper parts, duſky down their middle, deeply bordered with pale tawny-brown; above and beneath the eye is a pale ſtroke; a band of the ſame acroſs the coverts of the wings; the quills black; the two firſt marked with a broad bar of white acroſs each web; the ſeventh and eighth ſlightly tipped with white; breaſt and belly yellowiſh white, the former marked with longitudinal duſky ſtreaks; the tail conſiſts of twelve feathers deeply tipped with black, except the two middle ones; the three outer are barred with black and white, the others with brown; legs long, yellow; toes ſhort; the outer toe connected to the middle one, as far as the firſt joint, by a membrane; claws black.

This

This is a migrative ſpecies, making its firſt appearance with us the latter end of April, or beginning of May, when the male is heard to make a very loud ſhrill note, particularly in the duſk of the evening.

It frequents open, hilly ſituations, moſtly large corn-fields, heaths, or warrens.

It makes no neſt, but lays two eggs on the bare ground; theſe are of a light-brown colour, blotched and ſtreaked with duſky; their weight about an ounce and a half.

Their food is principally inſects and worms, but are ſaid to devour mice, frogs, and toads.

In the autumn they aſſemble in ſmall flocks, preparatory to their departure, and are ſeldom ſeen with us after the beginning of October. We do not recollect having ſeen this bird in the north of England, nor in the weſtern counties farther than Dorſetſhire; but is not uncommon to many of the ſouthern and eaſtern parts.

BUTCHER-BIRD CINEREOUS. Vide *Shrike cinereous.*

BUTCHER-BIRD GREATER. Vide *Shrike cinereous.*

BUTCHER-BIRD LEAST. Vide *Titmouſe bearded.*

BUTCHER-BIRD RED-BACK. Vide *Shrike red-back.*

BUTTER-BUMP. Vide *Bittern.*

BUTTERFLIP. Vide *Avoſet.*

BUZZARD. Several ſpecies of the Falcon genus go under this denomination. Vide *Buzzard-common, Oſprey, Honey Buzzard, Moor Buzzard.*

BUZZARD-COMMON.

Falco Buteo. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 127. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 265. *Raii Syn.* p. 16. A. 1. *Will.* p. 38. t. 6. 1. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 23. 47. *Brif.* i. p. 406. —*Ib.* 8vo. p. 206.

La Buſe. *Buf.* i. p. 206. t. 8.

Buzzard. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 54. t. 25.—*Ib.* fol. t. A. 3. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 224. I. *Will. Angl.* p. 70. *Albin.* i. t. 1. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 48.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 14. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 6. *Walc. Br. Birds,* i. t. 6. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 3.

PROVINCIAL.

Puttock.

This ſpecies of Falcon is ſubject to great variety in plumage; the males are generally of a lighter colour than the other ſex, and the irides ſeem to correſpond, having ſeen ſome almoſt grey upon the back and wings whoſe irides were light grey. The one now before us is a female; weight thirty-eight ounces, length one foot nine inches, breadth four feet one inch. The bill is black, bluiſh towards the baſe; cere yellow; irides yellow hazel; the upper part of the head, cheeks, and upper part of the

the breaſt, light ruſt-colour; the middle of the feathers dark brown; the lower breaſt blotched with yellowiſh white; the throat and back of the head white, ſtreaked with yellowiſh brown; the back of neck, ſcapulars, and coverts of the wings, tipped and edged on the two laſt with pale ruſt-colour and dirty white; belly white, ſparingly ſpotted with ruſt-colour; the thighs ruſty brown, barred with a deeper ſhade; the greater quills duſky black towards their ends, with a ſhade of aſh-colour on the exterior webs; the interior webs of the primores white towards the baſe, the others barred with dark aſh-colour; the tail is marked alternately with ſix or ſeven bars of duſky and pale ruſt-colour, that near the end is broad and duſky; the whole are tipped with white, and have a daſh of cinereous; legs yellow.

The Buzzard is one of the moſt common ſpecies of Falcon we have; it is a ſluggiſh, inactive bird, ſlow in flight, and ſeldom remains long on wing, except in the breeding ſeaſon, when it will ſoar to a prodigious height, ſpirally aſcending. It makes a neſt in the fork of a tree with large ſticks, and lines it with wood, hair, and other ſubſtances; ſometimes takes poſſeſſion of a deſerted crow's neſt. The eggs are two, and not unfrequently three in number, rather larger than thoſe of a hen, of a dirty white, moſt commonly ſpotted with ruſt-colour, chiefly at the larger end.

This bird never purſues its prey on wing, but

is

is contented with young hares, rabbits, and feathered game, of which it is a great deſtroyer; or if old ones are wounded they become an eaſy prey. In defect of ſuch delicious food it will eat carrion, and even worms and beetles.

C.

CAPERKALLY. Vide *Grous-wood.*

CARGOOSE. Vide *Grebe, great-creſted.*

CHANCHIDER. Vide *Flycatcher, ſpotted.*

CHATTERER. A genus of birds, the characters of which are;

Bill ſtrait, convex, bending towards the point; near the end of the upper mandible a ſmall notch.

Noſtrils hid in reflexed briſtles.

Middle toe connected to the outer at the baſe.

CHATTERER-BOHEMIAN.

Ampelis garrulus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 297. 1. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 838. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 363. 1.

Garrulus bohemicus, *and* Silk-tail. *Raii Syn.* p. 85. A.—*Ib.* p. 174. *Will.* p. 90. t. 20.

Le Jaſeur de Boheme. *Buf.* iii. p. 429. t. 26.

Bombycilla bohemica. *Brif.* ii. p. 333. 63.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 250.

Waxen Chatterer. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 112. t. 48.—*Ib.* fol. 7. t. 1. C. *Arct. Zool.* N° 207. *Edw.* t. 242. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 91. 1.—p. 93. 1. A.

Lewin,

Lewin, Br. Birds, ii. t. 65. *Oſt. Men.* t. 15. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 204. *Don. Br. Birds*, i. t. 11. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 11.

This is the only ſpecies of the genus ever met with in this country, and that not very frequently.

The length of this bird is about eight inches; the ſize near that of a Starling.

The bill is black; irides purpliſh; the head and upper parts vinaceous brown, daſhed with aſh-colour, lighteſt on the rump; the feathers on the crown of the head are long, and form a pointed creſt reclining backwards, of a cheſnut colour; over the eye is a black ſtreak paſſing from the bill to the hind head; chin and throat black; breaſt and belly pale purpliſh aſh-coloured brown, lighteſt towards the vent; the greater coverts of the primores black, tipped with white; greater quills black, the three firſt tipped white, the others with yellow on their outer margins; the ſecondaries tipped on the outer web with white, terminating in flat horny appendages the colour of red ſealing-wax, the number of which varies in different ſpecimens; in that now before us there are five on one ſide, and ſix on the other; but are ſometimes found as many as eight; the tail is black, tipped with yellow, and daſhed with aſh-colour at the baſe; the under coverts of the tail cheſnut; legs black.

The female is ſaid to want the red appendages at the end of the quill-feathers, as alſo the yellow on the wings: all thoſe, however, which have come under

under our inſpection, killed in England, had thoſe characters; but it was not aſcertained whether any of them were females. Dr. Latham, who has conſidered the American ſpecies, or Carolina Chatterer, as only a variety of this, ſays both ſexes have the wings of a plain colour, and the female has no appendages to the quill-feathers. Mr. Pennant informs us theſe birds appear annually about Edinburgh, and feed on the berries of the mountain-aſh. We have received it out of Staffordſhire, and have known others killed in the more ſouthern counties in the autumn or winter.

It is ſuppoſed theſe birds breed in the more northern parts, and are ſaid to neſt in the holes of rocks.

CHOUGH. Vide *Crow red-legged.*

CLAKIS. Vide *Gooſe-bernacle.*

CLATTERGOOSE. Vide *Gooſe-brent.*

COB. Vide *Gull great-black-backed.*

COBBLE. Vide *Diver imber* and *ſpeckled.*

COBLER'S-AWL. Vide *Avoſet.*

COBWEB. Vide *Flycatcher-ſpotted.*

COCK OF THE WOOD, or MOUNTAIN. Vide *Grous-wood.*

CODDYMODDY. Vide *Gull-winter.*

COLEMOUSE. Vide *Titmouſe-cole.*

COLK. Vide *Duck-eider.*

COOT. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill

Bill ſhort, thick, with a callous extending up the forehead.

Noſtrils narrow and pervious.

Toes furniſhed with broad ſcallopped membranes.

COOT-COMMON.

Fulica atra. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 257. 2. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 702.

Fulica leucorex. *Ib.* ii. p. 703. 21.

Fulica æthiops. *Ib.* ii. p. 704. 22.

——— atra. *Raii Syn.* p. 116. A. 1. *Will.* p. 239. t. 59. *Briſ.* vi. p. 23. t. 2. f. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 365. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 77. N° 1.

Le Foulque ou morelle. *Buf.* viii. p. 211. t. 18.

Common Coot. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 220. t. 77. —*Ib.* fol. 132. t. F. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 416. *Will. Angl.* p. 319. t. 59. *Albin.* i. t. 83. *Walc. Syn.* ii. p. 167. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 275. 1. —*Ib. Sup.* p. 259. 1. A and B. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* v. t. 195. *Don. Br. Birds,* v. t. 106. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 416.

PROVINCIAL.

Bald coot.

This ſpecies ſometimes weighs as much as thirty ounces; length eighteen inches.

The bill and callous on the forehead pale fleſh-colour; irides hazel. The whole plumage is black, except on the belly, which is of a duſky aſh-colour; and

and a line of white on the ridge of the wing; legs and toes dark green.

The Coot is a very common bird in this country; it breeds in many of our lakes, rivers, and large ponds, forming a neſt of flags amongſt the reeds and other aquatic plants cloſe to the ſurface of the water.

The eggs are ſix or ſeven in number, of a dirty white, ſprinkled over with ſmall deep ruſt-coloured ſpots. Many of theſe birds never forſake their breeding-places, even in ſmall pieces of water; and notwithſtanding are frequently rouſed, they are not to be compelled to fly farther than from one ſide to the other. The vaſt flocks which are ſeen in Southampton river, and other ſalt-water inlets, in winter, moſt probably breed farther north; at leaſt a great part of them. At this ſeaſon of the year it is commonly ſold in our markets, frequently ready picked. They look exceedingly white, but the flavour is rather fiſhy. Moſt authors give as a ſpecific character a yellow band, or garter, on the bare part above the knee. This, however, does not always hold good, and may depend on the ſeaſon or ſex.

COOT-FOOT TRINGA. Vide *Phallarope.*

COOT-GREATER.

Fulica aterrima. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 258. 3. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 703. 3. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 778. 2.

Fulica major. *Raii Syn.* p. 117. 2. *Will.* p. 239. t. 51.

La grande Foulque, ou la Macroule. *Brif.* v. p. 28. 2. t. 2. f. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 366. *Buf.* viii. p. 220.

Greater Coot. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 221. *Will. Angl.* p. 320. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 277. 2. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 168.

This is larger than the Common Coot, and the plumage of a deeper black; in other reſpects it ſo much reſembles that bird, that ſome doubts may be entertained of its being a diſtinct ſpecies. Said to differ in the colour of the callous on the forehead, and in the band or garter above the knee, the former being white, the latter red. It is rarely met with in England, but is ſaid to be found in Lancaſhire and in Scotland; not uncommon in ſome of the northern parts of the continent.

COOT-MOOR. Vide *Gallinule-common.*

COOT-WEESEL. Vide *Smew red-headed.*

CORMORANT. Vide *Corvorant.*

CORNCREAK, *or* CREK. Vide *Gallinule-crake.*

CORNCRACKER. Vide *Gallinule-crake.*

CORNDRAKE. Vide *Gallinule-crake.*

CORNISH-DAW. Vide *Crow red-legged.*

CORVORANT. A ſpecies of the Pelican genus, the characters of which are,

Bill ſtrong, ſtrait, and either hooked or ſloping at the point.

Noſtrils

Noſtrils either wanting or placed in a longitudinal furrow.

Face naked.

Gullet naked, capable of great diſtention.

Toes four, all webbed together.

Pelicanus Corbo. *Lyn. Syſt.* i. p. 216. 3. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 573. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 886. 14.

Corvus aquaticus. *Raii Syn.* p. 122. A. 3. *Will.* p. 248. t. 63.

Le Cormoran. *Buf.* viii. p. 310. t. 26.

Cormorant. *Will. Angl.* p. 329. t. 63. *Albin.* ii. t. 81.

Corvorant. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 291.—*Ib.* fol. 159. t. I. 1. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 593. 13. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vii. t. 263. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 92. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 21.

Phalacrocorax. *Briſ.* vi. p. 511. 1. t. 45.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 495.

PROVINCIAL.

Sea Crow.

The Corvorant is ſubject to much variety, both in ſize and colour. The ſpecimen from which the following deſcription is taken was the largeſt we ever ſaw.

It weighed eight pounds; length three feet three inches; breadth four feet eleven inches; the length of the bill five inches, hooked at the point; irides green.

The chin, and round the baſe of the bill to the eyes, bare and yellow; the head and neck black; back greeniſh black, gloſſed with purple, each feather bordered with fine deep black; ſcapulars and coverts of the wings the ſame, daſhed with aſh-colour; the whole under parts black, except a ſmall patch of white on the throat; quills duſky black; the tail is rounded, and conſiſts of fourteen feathers, which is the great characteriſtic diſtinction of this ſpecies from the Shag.

We have ſeen twenty or thirty Corvorants together: in ſome the upper parts are duſky, daſhed over with aſh-colour; the under parts of the neck and breaſt light brown; the belly dirty white; in ſome the feathers of the head are a little elongated, forming a ſhort pendant creſt, and a patch of white on the thighs.

This variety of markings are, perhaps, common to this ſpecies, without any regard to age or ſex. We have, however, upon diſſection, generally found the females lighteſt coloured.

The Corvorant breeds on moſt of our rocky coaſts, ſometimes in conſort with the Shag. We have ſeen, on the coaſt of Wales, an inſulated rock covered with their neſts, which are compoſed of ſticks and ſea-weed.

The eggs are generally three in number, colour white, weight about two ounces.

It frequently builds on the very ſummit of the higheſt

higheſt rocks impending the ſea; the Shag rarely ſo high.

In the winter it is frequently found in freſh-water rivers, at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea. We have ſeen eight or ten together far up the river Uſk, perched upon a tree. The Shag is never obſerveed to quit the neighbourhood of the ſea.

It is a great deſtroyer of fiſh; and by frequent diving the wings become ſo wet as to incapacitate its flying, when it walks out of the water, and extends the wings to the wind in order to dry them.

It is ſaid this bird has been trained and uſed for fiſhing, in the manner hawks have for fowling; and in order to prevent their ſwallowing the prey, a collar was put round the neck.

COULTERNEB. Vide *Puffin.*

CRACKER. Vide *Duck-pintailed.*

CRANE.

Ardea Grus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 234. 4. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 620. *Briſ.* v. p. 374. 6. t. 33.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 307. *Raii Syn.* p. 95. A. 1. *Will.* p. 200. t. 48. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 674. 5.

La Grue. *Buf.* vii. p. 287. t. 14.

Common Crane. *Br. Zool.* ii. *App.* p. 534. t. 6. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 453. *Will. Angl.* p. 274. t. 48. *Albin.* ii. t. 65. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 40. 5. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iv. t. 143. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 124.

This ſpecies of Heron weighs near ten pounds; length five feet.

The bill is above four inches long, of a greeniſh black; the forehead is covered with black down, or hairs; the hind part of the head bare and red, with a few ſcattered hairs; on the nape is a bare place aſh-coloured; the ſides of the head and hind part of the neck white; between the bill and eyes, beneath them, and the fore part of the neck, blackiſh aſh-colour; the lower part of the neck, and the reſt of the body, fine aſh-colour, darkeſt on the tail coverts; the quill-feathers and greater coverts black; baſtard wing the ſame; from the pinion of each wing, neareſt the body, ſprings a large tuft of unwebbed feathers, curled at the ends, which can be erected at will, but moſt frequently hang over and cover the tail.

There ſeems no doubt that this bird was by no means uncommon formerly in our fens; but only one or two inſtances are recorded by our later writers of its having been killed in this kingdom.

It is common in many parts of the European continent and Aſia, migrating with the ſeaſon. It breeds in the more northern parts. It is ſaid to fly remarkably high in its paſſage, even out of ſight; but that their paſſing is known by the noiſe they make, which is louder than any other bird: this is attributed to the formation of the windpipe, which is of a very ſingular ſtructure: it enters the keel of

the ſternum, or breaſt-bone, which is formed with a large cavity to receive it; from thence it returns, after being twice reflected. But we refer our readers to Dr. Latham's Eſſay on the *Tracheæ* of Birds, publiſhed in the fourth volume of the *Linnean Tranſactions*.

This bird is ſaid to make its neſt in the marſhes, and to lay two bluiſh eggs.

CRANE. Vide *Shag*.

CRANK-BIRD. Vide *Woodpecker leaſt-ſpotted*.

CREEPER. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſlender, incurvated.
Toes three before, one behind.
Claws hooked and long.
Tail of twelve ſtiff ſharp-pointed feathers.

CREEPER-COMMON.

Certhia familiaris. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 184. 1. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 469. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 280. 1.
Certhia. *Briſ.* iii. p. 603. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 2. *Raii Syn.* p. 47. A. 5. *Will.* p. 100. t. 23.
Grimpereau. *Buf.* v. p. 481. t. 21. f. 1.
Common Creeper. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 92. t. 39.—*Ib.* fol. p. 82. t. K. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 174. *Albin.* iii. t. 25. *Lath. Syn.* ii. N° 701.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 126. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, ii. t. 55. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 54. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 5.

PROVINCIAL.

Tree-creeper. Tree-climber.

This is the only ſpecies of the genus in England; its weight about two drams; length five inches; bill half an inch long, ſlender and curved; irides hazel.

The upper part of the head and neck are prettily marked with ſtreaks of black and yellow brown; above each eye is a ſtroke of white; back, rump, and ſcapulars, inclining to tawny; quills duſky, moſtly tipped and edged with white, or very light brown; the coverts are varied with duſky brown and yellowiſh white, the laſt of which forms a ſort of bar acroſs the wing; the breaſt and belly are of a ſilvery white; the tail conſiſts of twelve ſharp-pointed ſtiff feathers, of a tawny brown.

Some authors have deſcribed this bird as poſſeſſing only ten feathers in the tail, which is a miſtake.

This bird is perpetually climbing up the body and limbs of trees in ſearch of inſects, its only food.

It makes a neſt in ſome hole, or behind the bark of ſome decayed tree, compoſed of dry graſs and the inner bark of wood, looſely put together, and lined with ſmall feathers. The eggs are from ſix to eight in number (not twenty, as ſome aſſert), weight about eighteen grains; theſe are white, minutely ſpeckled with bright ruſt-colour. During the time of incubation the female is fed by the other ſex, whenever ſhe quits her neſt in ſearch of food. The note of the Creeper is monotonous and weak, ſeveral times repeated in a deliberate manner; but

but is rarely heard in winter. At this ſeaſon it is conſtantly active in ſearch of food, which is chiefly the *larvæ* of inſects, found under moſs, and in the crevices of the bark; which is procured in ſufficient abundance to ſubſiſt it during that ſeaſon.

CROCKER. Vide *Gull black-headed.*

CROOKEDBILL. Vide *Avoſet.*

CROSSBILL.

Loxia curviroſtra. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 299. 1. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 843. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 370. 1.

Loxia. *Brif.* iii. p. 329. t. 17. f. 3.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 401. *Raii Syn.* p. 86. A. *Will.* p. 181. t. 44.

Le Bec croiſé. *Buf.* iii. p. 449. t. 27. f. 2.

Croſsbill, *or* Sheld-apple. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 115. t. 49.—*Ib.* fol. 106. t. U. f. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 208. *Will. Angl.* p. 248. t. 44. *Edw.* t. 303. *Albin.* i. t. 61. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 106. 1. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* ii. t. 66. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 205. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 11. *Don. Br. Birds,* ii. t. 39.

This ſpecies of Groſbeak weighs about an ounce and a half; length near ſix inches and a half; bill ſtrong, both mandibles convex, and croſſing each other at the points, which are hooked; colour brown; eyes ſmall; irides duſky.

The plumage of the male varies from a beautiful red to orange-colour on the head, neck, breaſt, back,

back, and rump; the wing coverts rufous-brown; quills and tail dufky; vent almoft white; under-tail coverts fpotted dufky; tail forked; legs fhort; claws ftrong.

The females alfo vary fomewhat in colour. In general they are of a dull olive-green on thofe parts where the male is red; but the feathers on the back are mottled with dufky; the wings and tail fimilar to that of the male, but not fo dark. We have obferved the croffing of the mandibles are not conftantly on the fame fide.

The Crofsbill is not known to breed with us, but is more or lefs found, amongft our fir plantations, from June to the latter end of the year, feeding on the feed, by dexterouſly dividing the fcales of the cone, for which purpofe the bill is admirably adapted. It is fometimes found in our orchards in autumn, and will readily divide an apple to get at the kernels. In the year 1791 we were informed, by a birdcatcher at Bath, that he had taken an hundred pair in the months of June and July: the greater part were males, which were generally fold for five fhillings each. Many are taken with a call-bird and birdlime; others are caught by a horfe-hair nooſe fixed to a long fifhing-rod. So intent are thefe birds when picking out the feeds of the cone, that they will fuffer themfelves to be taken by the nooſe being put over the head. They are difcovered by the twittering noife they make while feeding.

This

This bird is said to be a constant inhabitant of the northern parts of Europe; breeds early in the month of March, on the tops of the pine-trees.

In confinement it seems to have much the actions of a Parrot, climbing up the wires of a cage by the claws and beak.

Mr. Pennant mentions a variety he received out of Shropshire, superior in size, with the bill remarkably thick and short, and more incurvated than in the common kind; the ends more blunt.

CROW. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill strait, strong.

Nostrils covered with reflected bristles.

Tongue bifid at the end.

Toes, the outer connected to the middle one as far as the first joint.

CROW-CARRION.

Corvus corone. *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 155. 3. *Gmel. Syst.* i. p. 365. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 152. 4.

Cornix. *Raii Syn.* p. 39. A. 2. *Will.* p. 83. *Brif.* ii. p. 12. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 157.

La Corneille. *Buf.* iii. p. 45. t. 3.

Carrion Crow. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 75. t. 34.—*Ib.* fol. p. 75. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 135. *Albin.* ii. t. 21. *Will. Angl.* p. 122. t. 18. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 370. 3. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 34. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 33. *Pult. Cat. Dorset.* p. 4.

PROVINCIAL.

Gor-crow.

This

This ſpecies weighs about nineteen ounces; length eighteen inches; bill black; irides duſky.

The whole plumage black, gloſſed above with a purpliſh blue; legs black.

Diſtinguiſhed from the Rook by the bill, which is rather more convex towards the end; and the nares, or reflected briſtles, at the baſe being always perfect: but theſe are only obvious in adults. In young birds the note is the only criterion of diſtinction, which in this is much more hoarſe than that of the Rook.

The Crow feeds on fleſh, inſects, and grain; but is particularly fond of carrion. It frequently attacks the eyes of dying animals, and deſtroys weakly lambs; it will alſo purſue birds on wing when preſſed by hunger. We once ſaw this bird in purſuit of a pigeon, at which it made ſeveral pounces, like a Hawk; but the Pigeon eſcaped by flying in at the door of a houſe. We have alſo ſeen it ſtrike a pigeon dead from the top of a barn. It is alſo a great deſtroyer of young game and poultry.

It is a bold bird, always at war with the leſſer ſpecies of Hawks; nor does the Kite, the Buzzard, or the Raven, approach its neſt without being attacked, and driven away. Even the Perigrine Falcon is inſulted at that ſeaſon, who frequently at one pounce brings it to the ground.

Theſe birds keep in pairs all the year; ſeldom congregate but to regale on ſome carcaſe, or in winter

winter to roost; will frequently hide their food till hunger is more preſſing.

The neſt is generally placed in the forked branch of a tree; is compoſed of ſticks plaſtered with earth, on which are laid various ſoft materials, ſuch as wool and hair. The eggs are four or five in number, of a greeniſh colour, ſpotted with duſky and aſh-colour; their weight about five drams.

CROW-BUNTING. Vide *Crow-hooded.*

CROW-DUN. Vide *Crow-hooded.*

CROW-GOR. Vide *Crow-carrion.*

CROW-HOODED.

Corvus Cornix. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 156. 5. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 366. 5. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 153. 7.

Cornix cinerea. *Raii Syn.* p. 39. A. 4. *Will.* p. 88. t. 18 & 77. *Briſ.* ii. p. 19. 4.

La Corneille mantelée. *Buf.* iii. p. 61. t 4.

Royſton Crow. *Will. Angl.* p. 124. t. 18. 77. *Albin.* ii. t. 23.

Hooded Crow. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 77.—*Ib.* fol. p. 76. t. D. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 251. D. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 374. 5.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 77. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 36. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 35. *Don. Br. Birds,* v. t. 117. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 5.

PROVINCIAL.

Dun-Crow. Scare-Crow. Bunting-Crow.

This ſpecies weighs about twenty-two ounces; length

length twenty-one inches; bill black, in ſize and ſhape like the Carrion Crow; irides duſky.

The head, underſide of the neck, the point of the breaſt, wings, and tail, are of a gloſſy bluiſh-black; belly, back, ſcapulars, and upper ſide of the neck, are of a light aſh-colour; legs and claws black.

The Hooded Crow viſits the ſouthern parts of this kingdom in October, and retires northward to breed in the beginning of April; is found in ſome parts of Scotland during the ſummer; and we have received its eggs from Ireland, in ſome parts of which it continues the whole year.

The neſt and eggs are ſimilar to thoſe of the Common Crow. In England theſe birds are principally found near the ſea-coaſt, where the various animal matter thrown up by the tide afford a conſtant ſupply of food. It is alſo ſeen in conſiderable abundance upon ſome of our downs, or in the open champaign parts, where it feeds on grain, worms, and carrion. Ten or a dozen are not unuſually ſeen perched together in the neighbourhood of a dead ſheep, patiently watching till the ſhepherd's dog has filled his paunch, and, retiring to his maſter's coat, is ſlunk in deep repoſe. Like the laſt ſpecies, it attacks the eyes of ſickly animals. We have ſeen it make repeated attacks upon the eyes of weakly ſheep, and generally ſucceed if the animal is incapable of riſing. Mr. Pennant informs us this is the only ſpecies of genuine Crow in all the Hebrides,

brides, Orknies, and Shetlands, the Carrion and the Rook being unknown there.

It is not uncommon in Germany; is alſo found in Ruſſia and Siberia.

CROW-MIRE. Vide *Gull black-headed.*

CROW-RED-LEGGED.

Corvus graculus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 158. 18. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 377. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 165. 41.

Coracias, ſeu Pyrrhocorax. *Raii Syn.* p. 40. A. 6. *Will.* p. 86. t. 19. *Briſ.* ii. p. 3. t. 1. f. 1.

Le Coracias. *Buf.* iii. p. 1. t. 1.

Corniſh Chough. *Albin.* ii. t. 24. *Borlas, Cornw.* p. 249. t. 24. *Will. Angl.* p. 126. t. 19. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* t. 6.

Red-legged Crow. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 80. t. 35.— *Ib.* fol. p. 83. t. L. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 41. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 401. 39. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 40. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 5.

PROVINCIAL.

Corniſh-daw. Cornwall-kae. Killigrew.

This ſpecies weighs about fourteen ounces; length near ſeventeen inches.

The bill is longer and more ſlender than in any of the genus, a little curved, of a deep orange-red, much reſembling red coral, and is remarkably brittle; irides hazel.

The

The plumage is wholly black, gloſſed with purple; legs and feet red; claws black, ſtrong, and much hooked.

The female differs in not being ſo large, and in the bill being ſhorter; the plumage in both ſexes is alike.

This bird with us ſeems to be chiefly confined to Devonſhire, Cornwall, and Wales, where it is found on moſt of the bold rocky ſhores. It has been ſeen on the cliffs of Dover, ſuppoſed to have eſcaped from confinement, and ſtocked thoſe rocks. But we believe the breed in thoſe parts is again loſt.

Mr. Pennant obſerves that it is found in ſome parts of Scotland, and in the Hebrides. It is ſeldom ſeen at any great diſtance from the ſea-coaſt, where it breeds in the rocks and caverns; and not unfrequently in ruined towers. A pair of theſe birds had for many years bred in the ruins of Crow Caſtle, in the vale of Llangollen in Denbighſhire; by accident one of them was killed, and the other continued to haunt the ſame place for two or three years, without finding another mate.

The neſt is compoſed of ſticks, and lined with a great quantity of wool and hair. The eggs are generally five in number, of a dull white, ſprinkled with light-brown and aſh-coloured ſpots, moſt at the larger end; their weight about three drams and a half.

The note of this bird is ſomewhat like that of the

the common Jackdaw, but more ſhrill. Its food is grain and inſects, but in confinement will greedily feed on fleſh; becomes extremely tame and docile, active, and crafty; will hide part of its food, and not unfrequently things of value. We are told houſes have been ſet on fire by its carrying away lighted ſticks in its bill. Some are ſaid to acquire black legs in autumn. This, however, does not appear to be the caſe in England. With us they remain all the year, and rarely ſhift their quarters; in other parts they ſhould ſeem migratory, as it has been obſerved in Egypt to attend the inundation of the Nile in the months of September and October; is found alſo upon the Alps; and is ſaid to be met with in Perſia.

CROW-ROYSTON. Vide *Crow-hooded.*

CROW-SCARE. Vide *Crow-hooded*, and *Tern-black.*

CROW-SEA. Vide *Corvorant*, *Gull-ſkua*, and *Gull-black-headed.*

CUCKOW, or CUCKOO. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſomewhat arched.
Tongue ſhort.
Tail compoſed of ten feathers.
Toes, two backward, two forward.

CUCKOW-COMMON.

Cuculus canorus. *Lin Syſt.* i. p. 168. 1. *Gmel. Syſt* i. p. 409. *Raii Syn.* p. 23. *Will.* p. 6.

t. 10. 27. *Brif.* iv. p. 105. 1. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 207. 1.

Coucou. *Buf.* vi. p. 305.

Common Cuckow. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 82. t. 36. —*Ib.* fol. 80. t. G. G. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. t. 266. A. *Will. Angl.* p. 97. t. 10. 77. *Albin.* i. t. 8. *Hayes, Br. Birds*, t. 17. 18. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, ii. t. 42. *Lath. Syn.* ii. p. 509. 1. —*Ib. Sup.* p. 98. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 43. *Don. Br. Birds*, ii. t. 41. *Pult. Cat. Dorfet.* p. 5.

The Common Cuckow is the only Britiſh ſpecies; it weighs about four ounces and a half; length fourteen inches.

The bill is black, yellowiſh at the baſe of the under mandible; inſide of the mouth red; irides yellow; the head and whole upper part of the bird dark aſh-colour; throat, under ſide of the neck, and upper breaſt, of a pale aſh-colour, the latter in ſome inclining to rufous-brown; lower breaſt and belly white, marked with tranſverſe undulated black lines; the quill-feathers are duſky, the inner webs barred with oval white ſpots; the tail conſiſts of ten feathers of unequal length, the two middle ones black, daſhed with aſh-colour, and tipped with white; the reſt are black, marked with white ſpots on each ſide the ſhaft; in ſome the lateral feathers have white ſpots only on their interior webs, but are all tipped with white.

The female is rather leſs, and in general differs from

from the other ſex in the neck and breaſt being of a tawnyiſh brown, barred with duſky, and the coverts of the wings marked with light ferruginous ſpots; the markings on the tail and quill-feathers much like the male, only the edges of the ſpots are inclining to reddiſh brown; the legs of both ſexes ſhort and yellow.

The outer-tail feather and the firſt quill-feather are remarkably ſhort.

We believe this bird does not entirely throw off its neſtling feathers till the ſecond year's moulting; for in three ſpecimens before us, killed the ſame ſeaſon (two males and a female), the thirteenth and three ſucceeding quill feathers, and the three greater coverts impending them, are barred with brown and ferruginous.

This bird comes to us early in the ſpring, and almoſt invariably leaves us by the firſt of July; the females may ſometimes remain ſomewhat later, not having depoſited all their eggs. We have killed this ſex as late as the twenty ſixth of June, from which we took a matured egg, which weighed forty-four grains, the colour white, ſprinkled with two ſhades of aſh-coloured ſpots, moſtly at the larger end.

The male generally comes to us earlier, and leaves us again before the other ſex.

The food of the Cuckow is chiefly inſects, particularly caterpillars, or the *larvæ* of the *lepidopterous* inſects of all kinds, and not only the ſmooth

ſort, as have been imagined, for we have ſeen the ſtomach of this bird more than once lined with the hairs of the rougher ſort.

It is well known this ſingular bird makes no neſt, but depoſits its eggs in the neſts of ſome ſmall bird. For the illuſtration of the natural hiſtory of this ſpecies we are much indebted to Mr. Genner, who, in a letter to Mr. John Hunter, publiſhed in the Tranſactions of the Royal Society, has given much light on the ſubject. We muſt therefore refer our curious reader to that work; and alſo to the Introduction to this, where the curious phenomena belonging to this bird is more copiouſly treated of.

It has been aſſerted that the Cuckow does not leave us till the latter end of September, or beginning of October; but ſuch as are ſeen ſo late are the young of that year, or an accidental old one that may have been wounded. We have, indeed, been told it has been heard in winter; and we have known the young killed ſo late as November; but doubtleſs theſe were prevented remigrating by ſome defect. We have alſo been told its well-known cry has been heard in the ſummer at midnight, when the moon has ſhone, the note of the male; the female makes only a chattering noiſe.

The young Cuckow is not the leaſt like the old birds in plumage; it is brown, mixed with ferruginous and black.

The foſter-parent of this bird feeds it long after

it

it has left the neſt, and in order to receive its nouriſhment it uſually lays down on one ſide, in order that the ſmall bird may reach its mouth, and frequently extends one wing for the bird to pitch on to perform that office.

We have known theſe birds ſurvive the winter in confinement, fed on raw meat.

CUDDY. Vide *Gallinule-common.*

CURLEW. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill long, incurvated.
Face covered with feathers.
Noſtrils linear.
Tongue ſhort, ſharp-pointed.
Toes connected, as far as the firſt joint, by a membrane.

CURLEW-COMMON.

Scolopax Arquata. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 242. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 655.
Numenius Arquata. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 710. 1.
Numenius. *Raii Syn.* p. 103. A. 1. *Will.* p. 216. t. 54. *Brif.* v. p. 311. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 289.
Le Courlis. *Buf.* viii. p. 19.
Common Curlew. *Br. Zool* ii. N° 176. t. 63.—*Ib.* fol. 118. *Arct. Zool.* p. 462. A. *Will. Angl.* p. 294. t. 54. *Albin.* i. t. 79. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 119. 1.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 242. *Pult. Cat.*

Cat. Dorſet. p. 14. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 133. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iv. t. 153.

This ſpecies is ſubject to vary conſiderably in ſize, weighing from twenty to upwards of thirty ounces; the length of the largeſt about twenty-five inches.

The bill is from ſix to ſeven inches long, duſky black; irides hazel.

The head, neck, ſcapulars, and coverts of the wings, pale brown, each feather black in the middle, and lighteſt at the edges; breaſt and belly white, marked with oblong black ſpots; lower part of the back white, with a few duſky ſpots; the tail and its upper coverts barred with yellowiſh white and black; quills black, ſpotted on the inner webs with white; the legs are long, of a bluiſh grey colour.

Male and female much alike.

The Curlew is common on moſt parts of our coaſt in winter, where it feeds on ſmall crabs and other marine inſects, and worms. At this ſeaſon it is gregareous.

In the ſpring theſe birds retire inland, and moſt commonly to the more northern parts of this kingdom, to breed. For this purpoſe the moſt retired ſituation is reſorted to, either on the mountains amongſt the heath, or in the extenſive, unfrequented marſhes. We have taken the young on the mountains in Northumberland, and in the low, ſwampy grounds

grounds in the iſle of Mull in Scotland. It makes no neſt, but depoſits its eggs amongſt the heath, ruſhes, or long graſs, generally four in number, of a pale olive colour, marked with browniſh ſpots.

The young make uſe of their legs as ſoon as they are hatched, but cannot fly for a conſiderable time.

CURLEW-JACK, or HALF CURLEW. Vide *Whimbrel.*

CURLEW-KNOT. Vide *Whimbrel.*

CURLEW-LAND. Vide *Buſtard-thick-kneed.*

CURLEW-PIGMY.

Scolopax pigmea. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 655.

Numenius pygmeus. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 733. 11. —*Ib. Sup.* p. 291. nota o. *Gen. of Birds*, p. 64. t. 11. *Boys, Sandwich*, t. p. 850. *Walc. syn.* ii. t. 135. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iv. t. 155.

This ſpecies is deſcribed to be the ſize of a Lark; weight near two ounces; length eight inches and a half; the bill one inch and a half long, bent and black; the head, back, and coverts of the wings, mixed with brown, ferruginous, and white; primores duſky, edged with white; breaſt, belly, and rump, white; tail duſky; the exterior feathers edged with white; legs black.

This is a very rare bird; only two ſeems to appear on record; one was killed in Holland, the

other near Sandwich in Kent. In this ſpecimen the edges of all the feathers were of a very pale oker inſtead of white, as Dr. Latham informs us, from whoſe works we have borrowed this deſcription.

CURLEW-STONE. Vide *Buſtard-thick-kneed*, and *Whimbrel*.

CUSHAT. Vide *Dove-ring*.

D.

DAB-CHICK. Vide *Grebe-little*.

DAKER-HEN. Vide *Gallinule-crake*.

DAW. Vide *Jackdaw*.

DIDAPPER. Vide *Grebe-little*.

DIVER. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſtrong, ſtrait, pointed; upper mandible the longeſt, edges of each bending inwards.

Noſtrils linear, the upper part divided by a ſmall cutaneous appendage.

Tongue long and pointed, ſerrated on each ſide near the baſe.

Legs thin and flat.

Toes four in number, the exterior longeſt; the back toe ſmall, joined to the inner one by a ſmall membrane.

Tail ſhort; conſiſts of twenty feathers, or more.

DIVER-BLACK. Vide *Scoter*, and *Duck-velvet*.

DIVER-BLACK-THROATED.

Colymbus arcticus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 221. 4. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 587. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 800. 4. *Raii Syn.* p. 125. 7. *Will.* p. 259. t. 62.—*Ib. Angl.* p. 343. t. 62.

Mergus gutture nigro. *Briſ.* vi. p. 115. 4.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 391.

Lumme. *Buf.* viii. p. 262.

Black-throated Diver. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 241. t. 85. f. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 444. *Edw.* t. 146. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 343. 4. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vi. t. 229.

PROVINCIAL.

Northern Doucker. Speckled Zoon.

The length of this ſpecies is two feet.

Bill near two inches long, ſlender, black.

The fore part of the head and throat black; hind part of the head and neck aſh-colour; ſides of the neck white, ſpotted black; on the fore part of the neck a large patch of black, changeable to purple and green in different lights; the back and upper parts black; ſcapulars marked with ſquare ſpots of white; wing coverts with round ſpots; breaſt and belly white; quills duſky; tail ſhort and black, legs black, with a reddiſh caſt on the inſide.

This bird is rarely found in England, but is not uncommon in the northern parts of Europe; ſaid to

to inhabit the lakes of Siberia, especially those of the arctic regions, as well as North America, particularly Hudson's Bay.

In some countries the skin is used for various sorts of clothing, and other purposes, being warm and exceedingly tough, which is common to all the genus.

DIVER-DUN. Vide *Dun-diver.*

DIVER-DUN-LESSER. Vide *Merganser-red-breasted.*

DIVER-GREATEST-SPECKLED. Vide *Diver-northern*, and *Diver-speckled.*

DIVER IMBER.

Colymbus Immer? *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 222. 6. *Gmel. Syst.* ii. p. 588. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 800. 2.

Colymbus maximus Gesneri. *Raii Syn.* p. 126. 8. *Will.* p. 260. III.

Mergus major. *Brisson.* vi. p. 105. 1. t. 10. f. 1. —*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 389.

Le grand Plongeon. *Buf.* viii. p. 251.

Ember Goose. *Sibb. Scot.* 21.

Imber Diver. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 238. t. 84. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 440. *Will. Angl.* p. 342. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 340. 2. *Pult. Cat. Dorset.* p. 17. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 99. *Don. Br. Birds*, iv. t. 99. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vi. t. 227.

PROVINCIAL.

Immer. Greater Doucker. Cobble.

This

This ſpecies is leſs than the Northern Diver; it meaſures two feet in length.

The bill is four inches long, of a duſky brown-colour. The top of the head and back part of the neck brown; the forehead, ſides of the neck, and cheeks, ſpeckled with brown; the feathers on the back and wings are brown, with paler margins; the throat and upper part of the neck before are ſpotted black and white; the quills and tail brown, in ſome duſky black, the laſt edged with white; the whole under parts are white, with a little brown about the vent; legs duſky.

The female is leſs bright in colour above, and duſky white beneath; the neck ſcarcely ſpeckled at all.

This is rather a ſcarce ſpecies in the ſouth of England, but is ſometimes met with in ſevere winters. It is more common in Scotland, and in the ſea about the Orkneys; is found alſo in moſt parts of the north of Europe; ſaid to inhabit Switzerland, particularly the lake Conſtance, where it is known by the name of Fluder.

It makes a neſt on the water, placed amongſt the reeds and flags.

It feeds on fiſh, after which it dives with great celerity, and is ſometimes taken under water by a baited hook.

DIVER-LESSER-TOOTHED. Vide *Merganſer redbreaſted.*

DIVER-LOUGH. Vide *Smew.*

DIVER-

DIVER-NORTHERN.

Colymbus glacialis. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 221. 5. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 588. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 799. 1.

Colymbus maximus caudatus. *Raii Syn.* p. 125. A. 4. *Will.* p. 259.

Mergus major nævius. *Briſ.* vi. p. 120. 6. t. 11. f. 2.

Mergus nævius. *Briſ.* vi. p. 118. 5.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 392—391.

L'Imbrim. *Buf.* viii. p. 258. t. 22.

Greateſt ſpeckled Diver, *or* Loon. *Will. Angl.* p. 341. *Albin.* iii. t. 93.

Northern Diver. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 327. t. 84. —*Ib.* fol. 139. t. K. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 439. *Don. Br. Birds*, iii. t. 58. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 337. 1. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 17. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 90. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vi. t. 226.

This ſpecies is the largeſt of the genus, ſometimes weighing as much as fifteen or ſixteen pounds; length near three feet and a half.

The bill is black, four inches and a half long; irides purpliſh; the head and neck deep velvety black; on the throat are ſeveral parallel white lines, formed of raiſed feathers; on each ſide the neck a large portion of the ſame, almoſt uniting behind and before; the ſides of the breaſt ſtreaked with black and white lines; the back, ſcapulars, and wing coverts, are black, marked with white ſpots in a moſt elegant manner; thoſe on the back and

rump

rump are ſmall and round, the others are large and of a ſquare form, diſpoſed in rows; the quills and tail are black; the breaſt and under parts of the body white, with a few black ſtreaks under the wings; legs black.

The female is not ſo large, and the white markings on the neck are leſs diſtinct. The variation which has been obſerved in the plumage of theſe birds has very juſtly been conſidered to be owing to its not arriving at perfection till the ſecond, or perhaps the third year.

The Northern Diver is rarely met with in the ſouthern parts of England. It ſeldom leaves the water; but inſtances are recorded of its having been taken alive on land. In the ſpring of the year 1797 one of theſe birds was taken near Penzance in Cornwall, at ſome diſtance from water. It appeared incapable of raiſing itſelf from the ground; it did not ſeem to have any defect, as it lived for ſix weeks in a pond, and was ſupplied with fiſh; but for want of a ſufficient quantity was ſtarved, as was apparent when we diſſected it for preſervation.

It is not uncommon in Iceland and Greenland, where it breeds in the freſh waters, and is ſaid to lay two large eggs of a pale brown colour in the month of June. Is plentiful in Norway, and ſome parts of Ruſſia. In the latter country, as well as in ſome others, the ſkin is dreſſed and uſed for various ſorts of clothing. It is tough, and well covered with ſoft down.

DIVER-

DIVER-RED-THROATED.

Colymbus ſeptentrionalis. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 220. 3. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 586. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 801. 5.

Mergus gutture rubro. *Brif.* vi. p. 111. 3. t. 11. f. 1.— *Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 390.

Le Plongeon à gorge rouge. *Buf.* viii. p. 264.

Red-throated Diver, *or* Loon. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 240. t. 85.—*Ib.* fol. 140. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 443 *Edw.* t. 97. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p 344. 5. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 17. *Walc. Syn.* i. t 100. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vi. t. 230. *Don. Br. Birds,* iv. t. 78.

This ſpecies weighs about three pounds; length near two feet and a half.

Bill black, three inches long, and ſlender; irides hazel. The head and upper part of the neck before cinereous; the reſt of the neck, running up behind almoſt to the head, is marked with longitudinal duſky and white lines; on the throat is a patch of cheſnut red; the upper part of the body, wings, and tail, duſky; the feathers of the back and ſcapulars ſlightly margined with brown; the under parts of the body white; the ſides under the wings and thighs ſtreaked with duſky; vent brown; legs duſky on the outſide, lighter within.

The bird from which this deſcription is taken was killed at Haſtings in Suſſex in the winter of 1795, at which time a great many were ſeen on that coaſt.

This,

This, like others of the genus, ſeems ſubject to ſome variety, as we are informed ſome have the head and chin dotted with brown, and the cheſnut mark on the throat extends farther on the neck. Whether this variety is occaſioned by age or ſex is not aſcertained.

This bird is ſaid to breed in the northern parts of Scotland, but rarely viſits the ſouthern parts of England, except in very ſevere ſeaſons In the breeding ſeaſon it frequents the lakes, making a neſt amongſt the reeds and flags, and lays two eggs of an aſh-colour, marked with a few black ſpots. Is found in moſt of the northern parts, common in Greenland and Iceland; in the latter it is ſaid to make its neſt amongſt the graſs on the ſhores contiguous to the water, compoſed of moſs and graſs, and lined with down.

It is frequently taken in nets, by diving after the fiſh which are entangled. In the General Synopſis mention is made of no leſs than fourteen having been taken by this means out of a ſingle net at Hudſon's Bay at one tide.

DIVER SPECKLED.

Colymbus ſtellatus. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 587. 17. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 800. 3.

Maximus caudatus. *Raii Syn.* p. 125. A. 4.? *Will.* p. 258. t. 61.

Colymbus caudatus ſtellatus. *Will.* t. 62.

Mergus minor. *Brif.* vi. p. 108. 2. t. 10. f. 2. —*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 389.

Le

Le petit Plongeon. *Buf.* viii. p. 254. t. 21.
Speckled Diver, *or* Loon. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 239.
—*Ib.* fol. 139. t. K. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 441.
Albin. i. t. 82. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 341. 3.
Pult. Cat. Dorſet. p. 17. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 101.
Lewin, Br. Birds, vi. t. 228.

PROVINCIAL.

Sprat Loon. Greateſt Speckled Diver. Cobble.

The weight of this ſpecies is about four pounds; length twenty ſeven inches.

Bill three inches long, of a pale horn-colour, ridge of the upper mandible duſky; irides yellowiſh brown.

The head is duſky, ſpeckled with grey; the hind part of the neck plain duſky; on the ſides of the head under the eyes, the chin, and throat, white; the fore part of the neck ſpeckled with aſh-colour; back and whole upper parts duſky, marked with numerous ſmall oval white ſpots; quills and tail duſky; in ſome the latter is ſlightly tipped with white; the whole under parts of the body white, except on the ſides under the wings, which are ſtreaked with duſky; the thighs duſky brown; the vent and under-tail coverts mottled with grey; the tail conſiſts of twenty-two unequal feathers, the outer ones not being half ſo long as the middle ones; legs duſky brown, inſide greeniſh grey.

The female is not ſo large, and the ſpots on the back and ſcapulars not ſo large and diſtinct.

The

The Speckled Diver is the moſt common ſpecies found in this country. It is frequently ſeen in winter in our bays and inlets, and ſometimes in freſh-water rivers and lakes. It is obſerved to attend the ſprats in the river Thames, for which reaſon the fiſhermen called it Sprat Loon. This, like the reſt of the genus, retires northward to breed; is ſaid to be common about the Baltic and the White Sea. It lays two eggs in the graſs upon the borders of lakes, the ſize of thoſe of a Gooſe, duſky, with a few black ſpots.

DIVING-PIGEON. Vide *Guillemot-black.*

DOB-CHICK. Vide *Grebes-duſky, eared, and little.*

DOB-CHICK-BLACK and WHITE. Vide *Grebe-duſky.*

DOB-CHICK-GREATER. Vide *Grebe-tippet.*

DOTTREL.

Charadrius Morinellus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 254. 5. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 686. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 746. 17. *Raii Syn.* p. 111. A. 4. *Will.* p. 230. t. 55. 57. *Brif.* v. p. 54. 5. t. 4. f. 2. and p. 58. 6.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 225. and p. 126.

Petit Pluvier, ou le Guignard. *Buf.* viii. p. 87.

Dottrel. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 210. t. 73.—*Ib.* fol. 129. t. D. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 487. A. *Will. Angl.* p. 309. *Albin.* ii. t. 62. and t. 63. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 208. 14. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 16. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 162. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* v. t. 186. *Don. Br. Birds,* ii. t. 42.

This ſpecies of Plover weighs about four ounces, ſometimes five; length near ten inches. The bill is an inch long, duſky; irides hazel; the crown of the head black; forehead duſky and grey, mixed; a broad ſtroke of white from above the eye paſſes to the hind-head; cheeks and throat white; the neck of a cinereous olive; back and coverts of the wings olive-brown, each feather marginated with pale ferruginous; the breaſt is of a pale, dull orange, on the upper part of which is a tranſverſe line of white, bordered above with a narrow one of black; belly black; vent and thighs rufous white; the quills duſky-brown; the ſhaft and outer web of the firſt feather white; the tail conſiſts of twelve feathers of an olive-brown, barred near the end with black, tipped with white; legs duſky.

The female has the crown of the head brown, mottled with white, and the white line over the eye leſs conſpicuous; the belly is mixed black and white; the white line on the breaſt is wanting; and the colours in general more dull.

Young birds have the whole under parts of the body of a very pale ferruginous brown.

The Dottrel appears to make this country a reſting-place in its migratory flights to and from its breeding-place. It is ſeen on ſome of our downs, heaths, and moors, from April to the beginning of June, and returns again in September, and remains till November.

On

On the Wiltſhire downs it reſorts to the new-ſown corn, or fallow ground, for the ſake of worms, its principal food. They fly in families of five or ſix in the autumn, which we have obſerved to be the two old birds and their young; but ſometimes a dozen or more flock together. It is a ſtupid bird, and eaſily ſhot; when diſturbed will frequently extend one wing, and do not fly to a great diſtance. It doubtleſs goes northward to breed; but we do not find any one who mentions the neſt or eggs. It is probable ſome may breed on the mountains in Scotland. We once ſaw them in pairs in that country in the ſummer ſufficiently late to form ſuch an opinion; and we are not ſingular in this conjecture.

It is ſaid to be not unfrequent on the Lapland alps, viſits Sweden in May, and breeds in the northern parts of Ruſſia and Siberia.

DOUCKER-GREATER. Vide *Diver-Imber.*

DOUCKER-HORNED. Vide *Grebe-creſted.*

DOUCKER-NORTHERN. Vide *Diver-black-throated.*

DOUCKER-SMALL. Vide *Grebe-little.*

DOVE. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſlender, weak, and ſtrait at the baſe.
Noſtrils lodged in a ſoft protuberance.
Tongue entire.
Legs ſhort.
Toes divided to their origin.

DOVE-GREENLAND. Vide *Guillemot-black*, and *Auk-little*.

DOVE-RING.

Columba Palumbus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 282. 19. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 776. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 601. 32. *Briſ.* i. p. 89. 6.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 20.

Palumbus torquatus. *Raii Syn.* p. 62. A. 9. *Will.* p. 135. t. 35.

Le Pigeon ramier. *Buf.* ii. p. 531. t. 24.

Ring Pigeon. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 102.—*Ib.* fol. 89. t. O. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 329. B. *Will. Angl.* p. 185. t. 35. *Hayes, Br. Birds*, t. 15. *Albin.* ii. t. 46. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 635. 29. —*Ib. Sup.* p. 198. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 7. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 187. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iv. t. 129.

PROVINCIAL.

Queſt. Cuſhat. Wood-Pigeon.

This ſpecies weighs about twenty ounces; length eighteen inches. The bill yellowiſh; irides light yellow.

The head, coverts of the wings, and ſcapulars, are of a deep bluiſh aſh-colour; the neck and breaſt vinaceous, beautifully gloſſed with green and copper-colour, changeable in different lights; on each ſide the neck is a large patch of gloſſy white, which almoſt joins behind; the back and tail aſh-colour, the latter black at the end; vent and thighs white, tinged with aſh-colour; the baſtard wing

almoſt black, behind which a few of the coverts are white, forming a line down to the greater quills, which are duſky, edged with white; the legs are feathered much below the knee, which, with the feet, are of a purpliſh red.

There is little or no diſtinction in the plumage of the ſexes; but the female is not quite ſo large.

This bird is indigenous to this iſland; and it is doubtful whether it migrates farther than from the northern to the ſouthern parts.

In winter they aſſemble in large flocks, and conſtantly reſort to woods to rooſt in the higheſt trees, eſpecially thoſe of the aſh. The great numbers that are ſeen together at this ſeaſon has given riſe to an opinion that many come to us from the more northern parts of the world; but if we conſider how diſperſed all birds are in the breeding ſeaſon, it is eaſy to imagine the number appears greater when locally aſſembled.

Early in the ſpring it begins to pair, at which time the male is ſeen to fly in a ſingular manner, alternately riſing and falling in the air. It forms a neſt of a few ſmall ſticks looſely put together, through which the eggs may frequently be ſeen; theſe are two in number, white, and exactly oval, larger than thoſe of the common Pigeon. Like that ſpecies, both ſexes aſſiſt in making their neſt; and the male ſometimes relieves the female in ſitting. The neſt is ſometimes placed amongſt

bruſh-wood, and in hedges, or large hawthorn buſhes; but more frequently in the fork of a tree, or againſt the body, when ſurrounded with ivy, and particularly in fir-trees. Their food is grain and ſeeds of all kinds. In the autumn they devour acorns and beech-nuts greedily, ſwallowing them whole. In defect of theſe and grain it eats turnip-greens and young clover, or green corn and ivy-berries.

We have been at conſiderable pains to endeavour to domeſticate this bird; and though we have tamed them within doors ſo as to be exceedingly troubleſome, yet we never could produce a breed, either by themſelves or with the tame Pigeon. Two were bred up together with a male Pigeon, and were ſo tame as to eat out of the hand; but as they ſhewed no ſigns of prolificacy in the ſpring, were ſuffered to take their liberty in the month of June, by opening the window of the room in which they were confined, thinking the Pigeon might induce them to return to their uſual place of abode, either for food or to rooſt; but they inſtantly took to their natural habits, and we ſaw no more of them, although the pigeon continued to return. We ſhall here mention a curious aſſemblage we once bred up, and lived together in perfect amity: A common Pigeon, Ring Dove, White Owl, and Sparrow Hawk; of which the Ring Dove was maſter.

DOVE-ROCK.

Columba Œnas. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 279. 1. β. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 769. *Raii Syn.* p. 62. A. 10. *Will.* p. 136. t. 35. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 589. 1. *Briſ.* i. p. 86. 5.

Stock Pigeon, *or* Stock Dove. *Br. Zool.* N° 100. t. 45. — *Ib. App.* p. 605.. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 329. A. *Albin.* ii. p. 46. — *Ib.* iii. t. 44. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 604. 1. — *Ib. Sup.* p. 197. *Will. Angl.* p. 185. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 7. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 86. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iv. t. 128. *Don. Br. Birds,* v. t. 107. *White, Selb.* p. 98. 110.

PROVINCIAL.

Rockier.

Ornithologiſts ſeem to differ in opinion concerning the Rock and Stock Pigeon; though it appears moſt conceive them to be diſtinct ſpecies. In thoſe deſcribed under ſuch names there ſeems to be ſo much ſimilitude, except what may be expected from a ſpecies half reclaimed, and frequently returning to their natural wild habits again, that we cannot but conſider them as one and the ſame ſpecies.

The Rock Dove is conſidered to be the origin of our tame Pigeons, as it is ſaid to poſſeſs the white on the lower part of the back, in which part the Stock Dove is deſcribed to be aſh-coloured, and that this laſt is rather larger. But theſe va-

riations we have obſerved in Pigeons killed in their native haunts amongſt the rocks on our coaſts; and our dove-cote Pigeons frequently have no white on the back. It is therefore probable many of our common ſpecies, after having been bred in a pigeon-houſe contiguous to ſuch rocky ſituations, return to their natural habits, and there produce ſome variation in colour.

The bird now before us we killed on the cliffs in Cauldy Iſland, in South Wales.

It weighed eleven ounces; length thirteen inches and a half; breadth twenty-two.

The bill is brown, inclining to purpliſh red, point duſky; irides light yellow.

The head dark bluiſh aſh-colour; neck and breaſt gloſſed with green and copper, as viewed in different lights, moſt conſpicuous on the ſides and back of the neck; the upper part of the back and wing coverts pale aſh-colour; acroſs the middle of the greater coverts is a broad band of black, and another of the ſame on the ends of the ſecondary quills, running into each other on thoſe feathers neareſt the body; the greater quills are duſky, daſhed with aſh-colour, the outer ones darkeſt, and all of them moſt ſo towards the tips, ſlightly edged on their exterior webs with white; the lower part of the back white; the rump and tail dark bluiſh aſh-colour, the ends of the latter black; the two exterior feathers whitiſh on the outer webs towards the baſe; the ſides under the wings, and under

wing

wing coverts, white; the belly bluiſh aſh-colour; legs red.

In another ſpecimen, killed in the ſame place, the upper part of the back, and the whole of the wing coverts, are mottled with black and light aſh-colour, without any regular bands acroſs the wings. In every other reſpect it reſembled the firſt; but this was rather larger, weighing twelve ounces; length fourteen inches. It was a female, and was ſhot as ſhe flew from her neſt. This muſt, however, be conſidered as a variety; for in the more remote parts, where the breed is pure, the bars on the wings ſeem to be a characteriſtic mark, and common to both ſexes.

Theſe birds have ſometimes appeared in prodigious flocks in winter, frequenting our beech woods for the ſake of the maſt or ſeed of that tree. Theſe flights, however, are leſs numerous and leſs frequent of late years. Sometimes they are ſeen in company with our common Pigeons at the barn-doors in ſevere winters; and are ſaid to be known by their inferior ſize and darker colour.

This bird generally breeds in caverns on our coaſts, and in ruined edifices; and we are told ſometimes nidificate in the holes of decayed trees. Perhaps theſe laſt have been called Stock Doves, ſuppoſing them a diſtinct ſpecies. Mr. White informs us, in his Natural Hiſtory of Selborne, that Stock Doves formerly abounded in the beech woods near that place; and that amongſt them

were

were ſeen little parties of ſmall blue Doves, which were there called Rockiers. However this may be, we are inclined to believe it is the ſame ſpecies, with ſome little variety.

All the beautiful varieties of Pigeons under the denomination of Carrier, Pouter, Nun, Owl, &c. are ſuppoſed to be derived from this ſpecies by domeſtication.

DOVE-STOCK. This appears to be no other than the preceding ſpecies. Vide *Dove-rock.*

DOVE-TURTLE.

Columba Turtur. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 284. 32. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 786. *Raii Syn.* p. 61. A. 2. *Will.* p. 134. t. 35. *Briſ.* i. p. 92. 7.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 21. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 605. 47.

Turtur auritus. *Raii Syn.* p. 184. 26.

Tourterelle. *Buf.* ii. p. 545. t. 25.

Tourterelle de Portugal. *Buf.* ii. p. 556.

Turtur luſitanicus. *Briſ.* i. p. 98. 9.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 23.

Common Turtle. *Br. Zool.* N° 103. t. 45.—*Ib.* fol. 88. t. 88. *Albin.* ii. t. 47—t. 48. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* t. 14. *Will. Angl.* p. 183. t. 35. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 644. 40. var. A. B. C. D.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 199. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 7. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 188. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iv. t. 130.

This elegant little ſpecies weighs rather more than ſix ounces; length twelve inches. The bill

is brown; irides reddiſh yellow; a bare ſpace beneath and behind the eyes of a purpliſh red.

The top of the head and upper part of the neck behind cinereous; on each ſide of the neck is a patch of black feathers, tipped with white; the back is brown, daſhed with aſh-colour, lighteſt on the margin of each feather; ſcapulars and wing coverts black, deeply margined with ferruginous brown; quills duſky brown, with light edges; the forehead and chin dull white; breaſt pale vinaceous; belly and under tail coverts white; the ſides above the thighs aſh-colour; upper coverts of the tail duſky, edged with brown, and daſhed with aſh-colour; the tail is black, tipped with white, except the two middle feathers, which are wholly of a duſky brown; the outer feather is much ſhorter than the reſt, and white on the exterior web; legs purpliſh red.

The female, in general, is not quite ſo bright in colour, and is rather leſs than the male.

The Turtle viſits the ſouthern parts of England in the ſpring, and remigrates the beginning of September. It chiefly inhabits thick woods, where it makes a neſt in a tree, compoſed of ſticks. The eggs are two in number, and white. Theſe birds ſeem to be more plentiful in Kent than in any other county. Dr. Latham obſerves they are ſeen in that diſtrict to frequent the pea-fields in flocks of twenty or more as ſoon as the peas begin to ripen. We have alſo ſeen ſmall flocks in the month

month of Auguſt on Romney Marſh, which were ſaid to viſit annually the ſame ſpot about that ſeaſon. It is found, though rarely, as far weſtward as Devonſhire; but we believe not far northward. This ſpecies appears to be ſubject to ſome variety. In the *General Synopſis* mention is made of four or five; if ſo, it is found in China, Manilla, Portugal, Java, and other parts. But ſome of theſe are given as diſtinct ſpecies by other authors.

In the Introduction to this work we have noticed the ſingular glands ſituated under the craw of this bird, ſecreting a lacteal fluid; probably common to all this genus.

The young of this ſpecies do not throw out the black feathers on the neck the firſt year; and the bare ſpace about the eyes is of a grey colour.

DOVE-TURTLE-SPOTTED-NECKED.

This appears to be a mere variety of the Common Turtle. The difference conſiſts in the whole ſide of the neck being black, and inſtead of thoſe feathers being tipped with white, there is a round ſpot of white on each very near the end. Dr. Latham ſays this bird was ſhot in Buckinghamſhire, and that he obſerved one of theſe amongſt ſome birds that came by the laſt expedition to the South Seas; but as it was in a parcel wherein was ſome which belonged to the Cape of Good Hope, it is poſſible that this might come from that place.

Lath. Syn. iv. p. 645. 40. A.
Ind. Orn. ii. p. 606. 47. β.

DUCK. A genus of birds whoſe character are,

Bill broad, depreſſed; the end furniſhed with a horny ſubſtance termed a nail; the edges of the mandibles pectinated.

Noſtrils ſmall, oval.

Tongue broad, fringed near the baſe.

Toes three before, webbed; one behind.

DUCK-BIMACULATED.

Anas glocitans. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 526. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 862. 75.

Bimaculated Duck. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 287. t. 100. f. 2. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 521. 75.

The length of this ſpecies is twenty inches; bill deep lead-colour; nail black; irides brown; the crown of the head brown, changeable with green, ending in a ſtreak of brown at the hind-head, with a ſmall creſt; between the bill and eye a round ferruginous ſpot; another ſpot of the ſame, but larger and oblong, behind each ear; throat of a fine deep purple; the reſt of the head bright green, continued in ſtreaks down the neck; the breaſt light ferruginous brown, waved with black; wing coverts aſh-coloured; lower coverts ſtreaked with ruſt-colour; ſcapulars cinereous; quills the ſame, inclining to brown; ſecondaries fine green, ending in a ſhade of black edged with white; twelve feathers in the tail, the two middlemoſt black, the others brown, edged with white; tail coverts deep changeable

changeable green; belly dusky, finely granulated; legs small, yellow; webs dusky.

Mr. Pennant informs us a bird of this description was taken in a decoy.

Said to inhabit part of Siberia and Lake Baikal.

DUCK-BLACK. Vide *Scoter*.

DUCK-BROWN-HEADED. Vide *Golden-eye*.

DUCK-BURROW. Vide *Shieldrake*.

DUCK-COMMON, or WILD.

Anas Borchas. *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 205. 40. *Gmel. Syst.* ii. p. 538. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 850. 49.

Anas fera. *Brif.* vi. p. 318. 4.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 447.

Canard sauvage. *Buf.* ix. p. 115. t. 7. 8.

Wild Duck. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 279. t. 97.—*Ib.* fol. 175. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 494. *Will. Angl.* p. 308. t. 72. 75. *Albin.* ii. t. 10.—*Ib.* i. t. 99. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 489. 43. *Pult. Cat. Dorset.* p. 21. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 77.—*Don. Br. Birds*, v. t. 124. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vii. t. 246.

The male bird, Mallard or Drake, as it is called, weighs about two pounds and a half; length near twenty-three inches.

The bill is of a yellowish green; irides hazel; the head and upper part of the neck deep glossy green, bounded below with a white circle, which almost surrounds the neck; the lower part of the neck before and breast dull purplish chesnut; the back

back is brown; the ſides and ſcapulars white, marked with numerous ſmall undulated lines of brown; the rump, upper and under tail coverts, black; on the wing coverts is a tranſverſe ſtreak of white, edged with another of black; beneath which is the ſpeculum, of a fine purpliſh or violet blue, on the ſecondary quills, which are ſhaded to a black near the ends, and tipped with white, and forms another narrow line of this laſt colour on the wings; the belly is pale grey, minutely ſpeckled with light brown in undulated lines; the tail conſiſts of twenty feathers, the four middle ones are of a gloſſy greeniſh black, and curve upwards in a ſingular manner, and ſo connected as to appear only as two feathers; the others are ſtrait, pointed, and of a greyiſh brown, margined with white.

The female is not ſo large, and of a ruſty brown, ſpotted with duſky black; the ſpeculum on the wing is like the male; but none of the tail feathers are curved; the legs of both ſexes are orange.

The Duck breeds on many of our rivers and lakes; ſometimes at a conſiderable diſtance from the water. It ſcrapes together a little of ſuch vegetables as are contiguous for a neſt, and lays from ten to eighteen eggs of a bluiſh white. At the time of incubation the female plucks the down from her breaſt to line the neſt, and frequently covers the eggs when ſhe leaves them.

It frequently happens that a large variety of this bird is caught in our decoys, or ſhot by the ſportſman; but theſe are only half-domeſticated Ducks, which are obliged to leave the canals or pieces of water belonging to private perſons when they become frozen. Theſe are called Rouen Ducks.

It is obſerveable in moſt kinds of birds whoſe young leave the neſt as ſoon as hatched, that they depoſit their eggs on the ground. There are, however, ſome inſtances in which this ſpecies, the Shieldrake, and perhaps others, occaſionally vary in this particular.

We have been aſſured, by a perſon of undoubted veracity, that a half-domeſticated Duck made a neſt in Rumford Tower, hatched her young, and brought them down in ſafety to a piece of water at a conſiderable diſtance. Others have been known to breed in trees; and we recollect the neſt of this bird being found in the head of an old pollard willow impending the water, from whence the young might readily drop unhurt into their natural element.

Wild Ducks pair; but when domeſticated one male will ſerve ſeveral females.

The number that breed in this country is ſmall in compariſon, ſince the extenſive marſhes and fens have been drained and cultivated; and it is probable the greater part of thoſe caught in our decoys in winter come to us from the more northern parts at that ſeaſon.

Mr.

Mr. Pennant mentions thirty-one thouſand two hundred having been taken in one ſeaſon in decoys in the neighbourhood of Wainfleet. And it appears on record that no leſs than two thouſand ſix hundred and forty-ſix Mallards, or Drakes, were taken in two days near Spalding. Theſe appear to have been young birds before they could fly, called Flappers.

DUCK-CUTHBERT. Vide *Duck-eider.*

DUCK-DUSKY and SPOTTED. Vide *Duck-Harlequin.*

DUCK-EIDER, or EDDER.

Anas molliſſima. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 198. 15. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 514. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 845. 35.

Anas S. Cuthberti. *Raii Syn.* p. 141. A. 3. F. *Will.* p. 278. t. 77. F.

Anſer lanugioſus. *Briſ.* vi. p. 294. 13. t. 29. 30. —*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 440.

Oie à duret, Eider. *Buf.* ix. p. 103. t. 6.

Great Black and White Duck. *Edw.* t. 98. M. & F.

Eider, *or* Cuthbert Duck. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 271. t. 95. —*Ib.* fol. 152. t. Q. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 480. *Will. Angl.* p. 362. t. 76. *Lath. Syn.* vi, p. 470. 29.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 274. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 66. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vii. t. 244.

PROVINCIAL.

Colk.

This ſpecies is nearly double the ſize of the common Duck; length twenty-two inches.

The bill is black; the top of the head is black, taking in the eyes, and continuing in a line on each ſide, where the feathers project on the bill almoſt as far as the noſtrils; below the nape of the neck, on each ſide, the feathers are of a pale green; the reſt of the head, neck, breaſt, back, ſcapulars, and wing coverts, are white; ſome of the coverts are long, and ſomewhat curved at the ends, falling over the quills, which are black; the under parts from the breaſt are black; tail black; legs dull green. In ſome the baſe of the wings and middle of the back is black.

Theſe birds do not arrive to maturity in plumage till the third, or perhaps the fourth year.

In the firſt the back is white, and the uſual parts, except the crown, black; but the reſt of the body is variegated with black and white.

In the ſecond year the crown of the head is black, and the neck and breaſt ſpotted black and white. Other varieties have alſo been obſerved.

The female weighs about three pounds and a half; the general colour of the plumage reddiſh brown, barred with black; the hind part of the neck marked with duſky ſtreaks; on the wings are two bars of white; belly deep brown, indiſtinctly marked with black; tail duſky; legs black.

The Eider Duck is rarely if ever ſeen in the ſouth of England; it breeds in the north of Scot-

land,

land, particularly on the weſtern iſles, and on the Farn iſlands on the coaſt of Northumberland, in the months of June and July. It lays five or ſix eggs of a pale greeniſh olive-colour. The neſt is made on the ground, compoſed of marine plants, and lined with down of exquiſite fineneſs, which the female plucks from her body. Sometimes a ſufficient quantity is taken from one neſt to fill the crown of a hat, the weight of which is not more than three quarters of an ounce. This is a conſiderable article of trade from the more northern countries. Its exceſſive lightneſs and elaſticity admirably fits it for the purpoſe of ſtuffing quilts.

We have known the young taken from the Farn iſlands in hopes of domeſticating them; but all attempts proved ineffectual, probably for want of proper food. Is ſaid to feed principally on ſhell-fiſh.

It is found plentiful in all the northern parts; Dr. Latham obſerves even in the higheſt latitudes yet diſcovered.

DUCK-FERRUGINOUS.

Anas rufa. *Faun. Suec.* N° 134.

Anas ferruginea. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 528. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 866. 84.

Red Duck. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 576. N.

Ferruginous Duck. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 285. t. 99. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 526. 17.

Red-breaſted Duck. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vii. t. 224.

This ſpecies weighs twenty ounces.

The bill is long and flatted, a little rounded at the baſe; colour pale blue.

Head, neck, and whole upper parts of the body, reddiſh brown; throat, breaſt, and belly, the ſame, but paler; legs pale blue; webs black.

Mr. Pennant informs us this bird was killed in Lincolnſhire. It is the only ſpecimen on record in England; but is ſaid to be found in Denmark and Sweden.

No mention is made reſpecting the difference of ſexes, or whether that above deſcribed was male or female.

DUCK-FIELD. Vide *Buſtard-leſſer.*

DUCK-GREAT-BLACK. Vide *Duck-velvet.*

DUCK-GREAT-BLACK and WHITE. Vide *Duck-eider.*

DUCK-GREY-HEADED. Vide *Morillon.*

DUCK-GREY-HEADED. Vide *Duck-king.*

DUCK-HARLEQUIN.

MALE.

Anas hiſtrionica. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 204. 35. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 534. *Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. p. 417. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 849. N° 45. M. F.

Anas torquata. *Briſ.* vi. p. 362. 14.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 457.

Le Canard à collier. *Buf.* ix. p. 250.

Duſky and ſpotted Duck. *Edw.* t. 99.

Harlequin Duck. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 490. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 484. 38.

FEMALE.

FEMALE.

Anas minuta. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 204. 36. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 534.
Anas torquata. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 514.
Querquedula freti Hudſonis. *Briſ.* vi. p. 469. 41.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 483.
Le Canard brun. *Buf.* ix. p. 252.
La Sarcelle brune et blanche. *Buf.* ix. p. 287.
Little brown and white Duck. *Edw.* t. 157.
Harlequin Duck (female). *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 485. 38.

We are enabled with certainty to add this ſpecies of Duck to the liſt of Britiſh birds from the authority of Mr. Sowerby, in whoſe collection of the more rare Engliſh birds we had an opportunity of examining both ſexes, which were killed on the domain of Lord Seaforth in Scotland a few years ſince, and preſented to him by that nobleman.

The great Linnæus had conſidered the female of this ſpecies as diſtinct from his *Anas hiſtrionica*, and has given it under the name of *Anas minuta*. Gmelin has followed him, but not without expreſſing his doubts. Various other authors have conſidered the ſexes as diſtinct ſpecies; but later obſervations have clearly proved, beyond doubt, that the *Anas minuta* is no other than the female Harlequin Duck.

This ſpecies is about the ſize of the Wigeon, but ſhorter; length ſeventeen inches; weight about

twenty ounces. Bill ſmall, an inch and a half long, and black; irides hazel; from the baſe of the bill to the eye a white patch; crown of the head black, bounded by a ferruginous ſtreak; neck black, on each ſide of which is a white line pointing downwards; above that is a white ſpot; round the breaſt is a white band, marked with dots of black behind; this is bounded by a black one; between this and the wings is a tranſverſe line of white; the breaſt bluiſh aſh-colour; back duſky brown, with a purpliſh hue; rump bluiſh black; belly and thighs black; ſides dull orange yellow; wings and tail deep aſh-colour; legs black.

The Harlequin Duck, like moſt of the genus, appears to be ſubject to conſiderable variety, from the deſcription of various authors. The breaſt in ſome is marked with ſemilunar ſtripes of white; the tail is brown, and ſome of the quill-feathers tipped with white; and the ſpot between the bill and eye yellow.

The female is leſs, meaſuring about fourteen inches in length; the forehead, and between the bill and eye, is white, with a ſpot of the ſame behind the ear; the reſt of the plumage above is generally of a duſky brown; upper part of the breaſt and rump inclining to rufous; the lower part of the breaſt and belly barred with pale rufous and white; the lower belly and thighs with rufous and brown; legs duſky.

This bird is an inhabitant of the more northern parts

parts of the world. It is found in Ruſſia, Iceland, and Greenland, and as far as Kamtſchatka; in America from Carolina to Newfoundland, and at Hudſon's Bay.

Is ſaid to frequent bays and rivers during the ſummer months, and to be fond of ſhady places, making its neſt on ſhore amongſt ſhrubs; particularly about the moſt rocky and rapid torrents. It dives admirably in ſearch of ſmall ſhell fiſh, on which it feeds, as well as on ſpawn and the *larvæ* of gnats. Has been found frequently in the ſmall rivulets of Hudſon's Bay ninety miles inland; moſt probably frequenting ſuch places in preference to large rivers during the breeding ſeaſon. It flies ſwift, and to a great height, ſo that it is not eaſily taken. The note is a ſort of whiſtle. Lays ten or twelve eggs, like thoſe of the Pigeon. In autumn, when the young are capable of flying, they migrate ſouthward, to paſs the winter in the open ſea; and is probably not uncommon on the northern coaſts of Scotland.

DUCK-HAWK. Vide *Falcon-peregrine*, and *Moor-buzzard*.

DUCK-HOOK-BILLED.

This is a mere variety of the common domeſticated Duck. The only difference is in the bill, which is longer, and bent downwards. There is alſo another variety with divided toes, not connected by a membrane or web.

DUCK-KING.

Anas ſpectabilis. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 195. 5. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 907. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 845. 36.

Le Canard à tête griſe. *Buf.* ix. p. 253.

Anas freti Hudſonis. *Brif.* vi. p. 365. 15.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 458.

Grey-headed Duck. *Edw.* t. 154.

King Duck. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 481. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 473. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vii. t. 245.

This ſpecies is not much inferior in ſize to the Eider Duck.

The bill is almoſt two inches long, of an orange colour; at the baſe of the upper mandible is a ridged protuberance, flat on the top, and compreſſed on the ſides, but divided into two, the elevated parts velvety black, paſſing on each ſide to the eyes; the crown of the head and nape are pale aſh-colour; at the baſe of the upper mandible the feathers are pea-green, paſſing backwards on each ſide the neck, and taking in half the eye; beneath which, and round to the chin, the feathers are of a dirty white; but here the two colours are blended, and the white is loſt by degrees in the green; under the chin is a black mark, diverging like the letter V inverted; the reſt of the neck and breaſt are whitiſh; the middle of the back, the belly, and vent, black; wings duſky, on the middle of the coverts a patch of white; quills black; the ſecondaries curve downwards over the quills; the ſhafts deep ferruginous,

ferruginous, on each ſide the outer ones a patch of white; the tail is cuneiform, ſhort, and black; legs duſky.

The female is leſs; the protuberance on the bill not ſo large, nor ſo high-coloured, but the feathery ridge on the top is broader; the whole plumage brown, the middle of each feather duſky; ſix of the leſſer quills are tipped with white, which forms a line of white on the wing; the reſt of the quills and tail brown.

The young birds do not get the gibboſity of the bill, nor the males their mature plumage, for ſome years. Theſe birds are ſubject to vary a little in their ſeveral changes, both with regard to the colour of their bill and plumage; is ſometimes found with a little white on the hind part of the head and on the back.

The King Duck reſides chiefly in the northern parts; are plentiful at Hudſon's Bay, where they breed on the ſides of pools and rivers. The neſt is made of ſticks and moſs, lined with down plucked from their own body. The eggs are five or ſix in number, rather leſs than thoſe of the Gooſe, of a whitiſh colour. It is not unfrequent in the north of Siberia and Kamtſchatka, and common in Greenland, where the down is accounted of equal value to that of the Eider Duck, the fleſh excellent, and the gibbous part of the bill a delicacy. The ſkins ſewed together are uſed for winter garments.

Theſe birds are not uncommon on the coaſts of Norway;

Norway; and we are assured by Mr. Pennant and others that it sometimes frequents the Orkney isles, which has induced us to give it a place in this work.

DUCK-LITTLE-BROWN and WHITE. Vide *Duck-harlequin.*

DUCK-LONG-TAILED.

Anas glacialis. *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 203. 30. *Gmel. Syst.* ii. p. 529. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 864. 82.

Anas hyemalis. *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 202. 29.

Anas caudacuta Harelda. *Raii Syn.* p. 145. 14. *Will.* p. 290.

Anas longicauda islandica. *Brisson.* vi. p. 379. 17. —*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 460.

Querquedula ferroensis. *Brisson.* vi. p. 466. 40. f. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 482.

Canard à longue queue. *Buff.* ix. p. 202.

Sarcelle de Ferroe. *Buff.* ix. p. 278.

Swallow-tailed Shieldrake. *Will. Angl.* p. 364.

Long-tailed Duck. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 283.—*Ib.* fol. 156. t. Q. 7. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 501.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 76. *Edw.* t. 280. & t. 156. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 528. 73. *Pult. Cat. Dorset.* p. 20. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 73. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vii. t. 262. *Don. Br. Birds,* v. t. 111.

PROVINCIAL.

Sharp-tailed Duck.

This species is about the size of a Wigeon; length twenty-two inches, including the long feathers

thers of the tail. The bill is black; down the middle and acroſs the tip orange; irides red. The fore part and ſides of the head are reddiſh grey; on each ſide the neck, juſt below the head, is an oval black ſpot; the hind part of the head, the throat, and remaining part of the neck and breaſt, white; back and rump black; ſides of the upper tail coverts white, the middle black; the lower belly and vent white; the ſcapulars white, long, and pointed; the wings chiefly black, with a mixture of cheſnut; the four middle tail feathers are black, the others white; the two middle ones are narrow, and exceed the others three inches and a half; legs of a dull red; claws black.

Such is the deſcription of the male; but in ſome the black parts are more or leſs of a chocolate colour, and the ſpot on the neck occupies half of it; the length of the tail alſo varies.

The female has been deſcribed by ſome authors for a different ſpecies. The bill, however, which is the ſame in this ſex, ſeems to be an unerring guide. The ſides of the head are white, behind cinereous; the reſt of the head, the neck, breaſt, and back, duſky black; the lower part of the breaſt and ſcapulars cheſnut; belly white; upper tail coverts and wings like the male; legs duſky reddiſh brown. This ſex is alſo ſubject to ſome variation; moſt commonly the middle tail feathers are not much longer than the reſt. It is rarely met with in England, but is frequent in the north of

of Scotland and the Orkneys in winter, where they aſſemble in large flocks; common in Sweden, Lapland, and Ruſſia. Is ſaid to breed in Greenland and at Hudſon's Bay; makes a neſt of graſs near the ſea, and lays ten or more bluiſh white eggs. The down of this bird is ſaid to be as valuable as that of the Eider Duck.

The *trachia* of this ſpecies is ſaid to be of a ſingular ſtructure, having three openings covered with a thin membrane.

DUCK-PINTAIL.

Anas acuta. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 202. 28. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 528. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 864. 81.

Anas caudacuta. *Raii Syn.* p. 147. A. 5.—*Ib.* 192. 13. *Will.* p. 289. t. 72.

Anas longicauda. *Briſ.* vi. p. 369. 16. t. 34. f. 1. 2. —*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 459.

Canard à longue queue. *Buf.* ix. p. 199. t. 13.

Tritzihoa. *Raii Syn.* p. 175.

Sea Pheaſant, *or* Cracker. *Will. Angl.* p. 376. t. 73. *Albin.* ii. t. 94, 95.

Pintail. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 282.—*Ib.* fol. 156. t. Q. 8. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 500. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 526. 72. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 21. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 72. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vii. t. 261.

The weight of this ſpecies is about two pounds; length twenty inches. Bill black, bluiſh on the ſides; irides dark. The head and upper part of the

the neck before rufous brown; the ſides of the head gloſſed with purple; lower part of the neck before white, running up on each ſide to the hind-head, divided by a brown line down the back of the neck; nape duſky, gloſſed with purple; breaſt and belly white; back and ſides of the breaſt marked with numerous ſmall undulated black and white lines; the ſcapulars black; the inner ones long, pointed, and margined with greyiſh white; ſmaller coverts of the wings fine aſh-colour; the greater coverts of the ſecondary quills tipped with bay; the greater quills duſky brown; leſſer quills gloſſy purpliſh-green on their outer webs, black near the ends, tipped with white; the two middle feathers of the tail are three inches longer than the reſt, narrow, pointed, and black; the others duſky, edged with white; vent black; legs duſky, inclining to lead-colour.

The female is ſomewhat leſs; the head and neck ruſty brown, ſtreaked with duſky; the back and ſcapulars duſky brown, tranſverſely marked with narrow white bars acroſs each feather; the ſpeculum in the wing ſomething like the male, but leſs conſpicuous; the under parts light ruſty-brown, mottled with a deeper ſhade; the tail is brown and cuneiform; the two middle feathers croſſed with one or two pale lines, but are not much longer than the next; the number of feathers are ſixteen.

The

The male of this ſpecies is furniſhed with a *labyrinth*.

This bird is frequently taken in our decoys in winter, and ſold by the name of Sea Pheaſant; moſt plentiful in the north of England and Scotland, eſpecially the Orknies. It does not breed with us, but retires more northward for that purpoſe; probably in Ruſſia and at Hudſon's Bay, where it is common. It is alſo found in China.

The fleſh is much eſteemed for its fine flavour.

DUCK-RED. Vide *Duck-ferruginous.*

DUCK-RED-BREASTED. Vide *Duck-ferruginous.*

DUCK-ROUEN.

A variety of the Common Duck, of a larger ſize; plumage the ſame. Being half domeſticated, it frequently returns to its natural wild habits, where it breeds with the wild ſpecies; is frequently killed in our rivers and decoys, and miſtaken for thoſe of a larger ſize.

DUCK-SCAUP.

Anas Marila. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 196. 8. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 509. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 853. 54.

Glaucium minus ſtriatum. *Briſ.* vi. p. 416. 26. A. —*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 470.

Fuligula Geſneri. *Raii Syn.* p. 142. A. 6. *Will.* p. 279.

Scaup

Scaup Duck. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 275. t. 100.—*Ib.* fol. p. 153. t. Q. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 498. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 500. 49. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 20. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 60. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vii. t. 250.

The length of this ſpecies is about twenty-one inches; weight ſometimes as much as thirty-five ounces. The bill is broad, and not ſo much compreſſed as uſual in this genus; colour bluiſh lead; nail black; irides light gold colour.

The head and upper part of the neck black, gloſſed with green, and from being well clothed with feathers appears large; the lower part of the neck and breaſt black; back and ſcapulars pale grey, undulated with innumerable ſmall tranſverſe lines of black; the wing coverts the ſame, but minutely ſmall; lower part of the back, rump, and vent, black; the primores are duſky, lighteſt on their inner webs, and black at the ends; the ſecondary quills, except a few next the body, are white, tipped with black, forming a broad bar of white acroſs the wing; the under part of the body is white, ſprinkled between the thighs with duſky; the tail is compoſed of ſixteen duſky black feathers; legs lead-colour.

In ſome we have ſeen the white in the wing is edged with ruſt-colour; it is alſo ſubject to other varieties.

The

The female is not diſtinguiſhable from the male in plumage.

The Scaup Duck is not uncommon in moſt parts of this kingdom in winter, and is frequently found in freſh waters. Is ſuppoſed to take its name from feeding on broken ſhells, called ſcaup.

This, like moſt of the genus, breed in the more northern parts; is common in Ruſſia, Sweden, Norway, and Lapland; is found at Hudſon's Bay in the warmer months.

DUCK-SHARP-TAILED. Vide *Duck-long-tailed.*

DUCK-SMALLER-RED-HEADED. Vide *Goldeneye.*

DUCK-TUFTED.

Anas Fuligula. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 207. 45. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 543. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 868. 90. *Will.* p. 280. t. 73.

Anas criſtata. *Raii Syn.* p. 142. A. 7.

Glaucium minus. *Briſ.* vi. p. 411. 26. t. 37. 1. —*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 469.

Morillon. *Buf.* ix. p. 227. 231. t. 15.

Tufted Duck. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 274.—*Ib.* fol. 153. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 573. G. *Albin.* i. t. 95. *Will. Angl.* p. 365. t. 73. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* t. 26. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 540. 79. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 20. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 78. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vii. t. 257.

This

This ſpecies weighs about twenty-five ounces; length ſeventeen inches.

The bill is near two inches long, of a bluiſh lead-colour, broadeſt towards the point; nail black: irides black yellow.

The head, neck, upper part of the breaſt, and whole upper part of the body, black; the two firſt tinged with changeable violet and green; on the back of the head a pendant creſt of very narrow feathers, ſometimes two inches long; the back and ſcapulars are very minutely ſpeckled with grey, not diſtinguiſhable at a ſmall diſtance; the three or four firſt greater quills black on their outer webs, the reſt more or leſs white towards the baſe; the ſecondaries, except four or five next the body, white, tipped with black, and ſlightly edged with the ſame; lower breaſt and belly gloſſy white; above the thighs, and behind the vent, black; the tail is ſomewhat cuneiform, and conſiſts of fourteen black feathers; the whole upper parts of the bird have a ſlight tinge of violet, when viewed in ſome particular lights; legs and feet duſky black.

This bird is ſubject to much variety in ſize and colour; will ſometimes weigh as much as thirty-one ounces, others not above twenty-two; and the black on the breaſt is intermixed with brown, as well as the plumage in general being of a ruſty brown: ſuch are probably birds of the firſt or ſecond year.

The female reſembles the other ſex in markings;

but where that is black this is of a ruſty brown; the ſides are alſo brown, which in the male are white; and the head wants the creſt. This, however, is ſometimes the caſe in young male birds.

The Tufted Duck is not uncommon with us in winter; is frequently ſeen in our freſh waters as late as the latter end of March; are difficult to ſhoot by reaſon of their inceſſant diving. It is often brought to market and ſold for Widgeon. Is found in all the northern parts of Europe as far as Norway, and throughout Ruſſia.

Scopoli has noticed a variety as large as a Mallard, with a yellowiſh bill; and another, of a leſs ſize, with a band or ſpeculum on the wing of ſhining green, above which is a rufous one, and beneath a black band.

It is much to be doubted if theſe are the ſame ſpecies; ſuch does not ſeem to have been noticed in England; and indeed the great ſpeculum in the wing of the latter ſhould forbid it, as this in general is a pretty clear mark of diſtinction in the Duck tribe. The male of this ſpecies poſſeſſes a *labyrinth*.

DUCK-VELVET.

Anas fuſca. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 196. 6. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 507. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 848. N° 44.

Anas nigra major. *Raii Syn.* p. 141. A. 4. *Will.* p. 278. t. 70. *Brif.* vi. p. 423. 29.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 472.

Turpan.

Turpan. *Buf.* ix. p. 291?
Grande ou double Macreuſe. *Buf.* ix. p. 242.
Great black Duck. *Will. Angl.* p. 363. t. 70.
Velvet Duck. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 272. t. 96.—*Ib.* fol. 152. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 482.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 75. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 482. 37.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 274. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 20. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 58. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vii. t. 247.

PROVINCIAL.

Black Diver.

This is rather larger than the common Drake; length about twenty inches.

The bill broad, with a black knob at the baſe; the reſt of the bill is yellow; the nail red; the edges all round black.

The plumage is black, inclining to brown on the belly; under each eye is a white mark paſſing backwards in a ſtreak; acroſs the middle of the wing is a band of white; legs red; claws black.

The female is more inclining to brown, and the protuberance on the bill is wanting.

This ſpecies much reſembles the Scoter, only that bird has no white feathers about it, and the colour of the bill is ſomewhat different. In the windpipe of this bird is a ſingular bony ſwelling the ſize of a ſmall walnut, ſituated about two-thirds of the length from the *larynx*; immediately under the *larynx* is another oblong bony cavity of

nearly an inch in length; at the divarication the parts become bony, but not greatly enlarged. This is peculiar to the male sex.

It is sometimes seen on our coasts in winter, but not common; and we believe never found in fresh water.

Frequents Hudson's Bay in summer, where it breeds; said to make a nest of grass, and to lay from six to ten white eggs.

Not uncommon in Russia and Siberia.

DULWILLY. Vide *Plover ringed.*

DUN-BIRD. Vide *Pochard.*

DUN-DIVER.

Mergus castor. *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 209. 4? *Gmel. Syst.* ii. p. 545. β. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 829. 2.

Mergus cirratus longirostor. *Raii Syn.* p. 134. A. 2. *Will.* p. 253. t. 64.

Merganser cinereus. *Brisson.* vi. p. 254. 7. t. 25. —*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 428.

Le Harle femelle. *Buf.* viii. p. 236.

Dun-diver, *or* Sparkling Fowl. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 260. t. 92. f. 2. *Artt. Zool.* ii. N° 465. *Albin.* i. t. 87. *Will. Angl.* p. 333. t. 64. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 420. 421. A. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* t. 232. *Pult. Cat. Dorset.* p. 19. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 80. *Don. Br. Birds,* iii. t. 65.

This species of Merganser weighs about thirty-eight ounces; length twenty-five inches.

The

The bill near three inches long, narrow, of a dull purpliſh red; the upper mandible hooked at the end; nail black; the edges finely ſerrated; irides purpliſh. The upper part of the head ferruginous brown; the reſt of the head and upper part of the neck bright ferruginous; the feathers on the nape much elongated; chin and throat white; the lower part of the neck before, and ſides of the breaſt, aſh-colour and white mixed; the lower part of the neck behind, the back, wing coverts, ſcapulars, and tail, fine aſh-colour; greater quills black; ſix of the ſecondaries are white at their ends; the greater coverts immediately impending them marked the ſame; the reſt of the quills are pale aſh-colour; breaſt and belly fine yellowiſh buff; the tail conſiſts of twenty feathers; legs and feet red orange.

This bird is ſubject to variety; in ſome the lower part of the neck before, the breaſt, and middle of the belly, white.

Various have been the opinions concerning the Dun-diver; ſome have conſidered it as the female of the Gooſander; others make it a diſtinct ſpecies. Both theſe birds have, upon diſſection, been found to poſſeſs a *labyrinth*, or enlargement of the bottom part of the windpipe; a formation hitherto only diſcovered in the males of the Duck genus. The creſt, or feathers on the back of the head, of this bird is alſo conſiderably longer than in the Gooſander; a circumſtance not obſerved in the female of

any ſpecies. The tail of the Gooſander is ſaid to be compoſed of eighteen feathers; whereas this bird has twenty feathers in that part.

From theſe circumſtances we cannot heſitate in our opinion of theſe birds being diſtinct ſpecies.

Dr. Latham obſerves that Dr. Heyſham has proved, by diſſection, that ſome of the larger Dun-divers were males, and that in Cumberland this bird is infinitely more common than the Gooſander; at leaſt ten or fifteen of the firſt to one of the laſt. We muſt, however, obſerve, that in many of the aquatic birds, in particular the young, do not arrive to maturity in plumage till the third, or perhaps fourth year, before which the males moſt reſemble the female in feathers.

In order to clear up all doubt indiſputably would be to prove, by diſſection, there are female Gooſanders, which does not at preſent ſeem to be ſatisfactorily aſcertained.

We have never had an opportunity of obſerving the tail of the Gooſander; but if it is true that it has only eighteen feathers, it will certainly be an unerring mark of diſtinction, for we can ſpeak with certainty as to the Dun-diver having twenty.

This bird is ſaid to be common in Germany; but moſt probably breeds in the lakes of the more northern parts of the world.

DUNG-BIRD. Vide *Hoopoe*.

DUNG-HUNTER. Vide *Gull-arctic*.

DUNKER,

DUNKER, or DUN-CUR. Vide *Pochard.*

DUNLIN.

Tringa alpina. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 249. 11. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 676. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 736.

Cinclus torquatus. *Brif.* v. p. 216. 11. t. 19. f. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 268.

Gallinago anglicana. *Brif.* v. p. 309. 5.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 288.

Le Cincle. *Buf.* vii. p. 553.

Le Brunette. *Buf.* vii. p. 493.

Dunlin. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 205.—*Ib.* fol. p. 126. 1. E. 1. f. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 391. *Raii Syn.* p. 109. A. 11. *Will.* p. 226.—*Ib. Angl.* p. 305. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 185. 33.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 249. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 151. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* v. t. 176.

This ſpecies of Sandpiper weighs from nine to eleven drams; length of the largeſt eight inches. The bill full an inch in length, ſlender, a little bent downwards, and of a duſky colour; irides duſky.

The upper part of the head, and whole plumage above, ferruginous brown; the former and hind-neck ſtreaked with duſky, the reſt ſpotted with black; the cheeks, underſide of the neck, and breaſt, whitiſh, ſtreaked with black; thoſe on the neck are ſmall, and more inclining to duſky; the wing coverts greyiſh brown, edged with lighter; the quills black; the four firſt wholly ſo, the reſt

edged more or leſs with white on their exterior webs; the baſe of the interior webs of the ſame colour; the belly and vent white; the former marked with large black ſpots, the latter with a few duſky ſtreaks; the tail conſiſts of twelve feathers, the two middle ones longeſt and duſky, the others cinereous, all edged with white; legs duſky; toes almoſt divided to their origin.

The female differs little or none from the other ſex. The young birds have no ſpots on the belly or ſides at firſt, and when they begin to appear are ſmall; the upper parts are alſo lighter, daſhed with cinereous; the middle of the feathers duſky.

This ſpecies does not appear ſo plentiful as the Purre and many others; but we have ſeen it on our coaſts in every month of the year, except from the latter end of June to the beginning of Auguſt; moſt frequent in the ſpring and autumn.

We once killed ſeveral of theſe birds on the mountains in Scotland, near Inverneſs, in the month of Auguſt. May they not breed in the northern parts of this kingdom?

Mr. Pennant ſays he has received the eggs from Denmark; and adds, they lay four in number, of a dirty white, blotched with brown round the thicker end, and marked with a few ſmall ſpots of the ſame colour on the ſmaller end. Not uncommon on the Devonſhire and Cornwall coaſt; frequent alſo on the coaſt of Wales. Is alſo found in Greenland,

Greenland, Iceland, and Scandinavia; and on the Siberian Alps, as well as at Hudſon's Bay.

DUNNOCK. Vide *Warbler-hedge.*

E.

EAGLE. A name given to the larger ſpecies of the Falcon genus, from which it differs in nothing but ſize.

EAGLE-BLACK. Vide *Eagle-ring-tailed.*

EAGLE-CINEREOUS.

Vultur Albicilla. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 123. 8.

Falco Albicilla. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 253. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 9. 2.

Aquila Albicilla, ſeu Pygargus. *Briſ.* i. p. 427. 5. —*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 123. *Raii Syn.* p. 7. 5. *Will.* p. 31.

Le grand Pygargue. *Buf.* i. p. 99.

White-tailed Eagle. *Will. Angl.* p. 61.

Cinereous Eagle. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 45. t. 18. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 214. B. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 4. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 33. 8.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 11.

Vultur Albicllia. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 1.

This ſpecies is rather leſs than the Golden Eagle. The bill, cere, and irides, of a pale yellow; a bare ſpace between the bill and eye of a bluiſh colour; the head and neck of a pale aſh-colour; the body and

and wing coverts cinereous, clouded with brown; the quills duſky; tail duſky at the baſe, white at the end; the legs of a light yellow, feathered but little below the knee. The male is rather darkeſt in colour.

The bill of the Cinereous Eagle is rather longer, and more ſtrait towards the baſe, than uſual in this tribe, which probably induced Linnæus to claſs it with the Vulture; but as no part of the head or neck is bare of feathers (the characteriſtic mark of that genus), we have followed the example of later authors, and continued it amongſt the Eagles or Falcon genus.

Inhabits Scotland and the Orknies. An acquaintance had two of theſe birds, which were taken from the higheſt cliffs in the laſt mentioned place; there were three in the neſt. Dr. Latham ſays Dr. Heyſham informed him that in a neſt of one of theſe bids, near Keſwick in Cumberland, was found a trout of about twelve pounds weight; that he obtained the bird alive, and had kept it above ten years when he communicated the account; and that it was either ſix or ſeven years before the tail became white. Thoſe from which our deſcription was taken were about three years old.

It is ſaid to prey on land animals as well as fiſh and aquatic birds.

Inhabits the ſouthern parts of Ruſſia, particularly about the Wolga; found alſo in Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, and Lapland.

In Greenland it remains the whole year amongſt the iſlands and rocks, where it preys on the aquatic birds, darting on them as ſoon as they riſe on the ſurface of the water after diving; attempts ſometimes to ſeize a Seal, which proves its own deſtruction, being drawn under water by that animal.

Mr. Denne, of Littlebourne Court in Kent, favoured us with a live ſpecimen he ſhot in March 1797. From its inferior ſize and dark colour it is probably a male. The tail feathers are ſtill duſky at the baſe; the irides hazel.

EAGLE-FISHING. Vide *Oſprey*.

EAGLE-GOLDEN.

Falco Chryſactos. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 125. 5. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 256. *Raii Syn.* p. 6. 1. *Will.* p. 27. t. 1. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 12. 8. *Briſ.* i. p. 431. 7. —*Ib.* 8vo. p. 124.

Le grand Aigle. *Buf.* i. p. 76.

Golden Eagle. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 42. t. 16.—*Ib.* fol. p. 61. t. A. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 214. A. *Albin.* ii. t. 1. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 2. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 31.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 10. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 3.

The general weight of this ſpecies is about twelve pounds; the length three feet and a half; breadth eight feet. The bill is of a bluiſh black; cere yellow; irides hazel.

The whole bird is of a dark brown; the feathers about

about the back of the head and neck long and narrow, bordered with tawny; quill-feathers chocolate brown; tail deep brown, daſhed with aſh-colour, and white at the roots; legs yellow, ſhort, ſtrong, and covered with feathers to the feet, the great characteriſtic diſtinction between this and the Sea Eagle.

The Golden Eagle is ſaid to be not unfrequent in the mountainous parts of Ireland and Scotland; but we ſuſpect it to be more rare than is generally imagined, and has undoubtedly been confounded with the Sea Eagle.

It breeds in the moſt inacceſſible rocks, and lays three or four white eggs.

Smith, in his hiſtory of Kerry, ſays a poor man in that county got a comfortable ſubſiſtence for his family during a ſummer of famine out of an Eagle's neſt.

Inſtances have been recorded of infants being carried to their neſts. And in order to extirpate theſe birds there is a law in the Orkney iſles which entitles any perſon who kills an Eagle to a hen out of every houſe in the pariſh in which it is killed.

Theſe birds are remarkable for their longevity and abſtinence from food. Mr. Pennant mentions an inſtance of one enduring hunger for twenty-one days.

EAGLE-RING-TAIL. *Jr the Young of the Golden?*

Falco fulvus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 125. 6. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 256. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 10. 4.

Chryſaëtos,

Chryſaëtos, cauda annulo albo cincta. *Raii Syn.* p. 6. 2. *Will.* p. 28.

Aquila. *Briſ.* i. p. 419. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. 121.

L'Aigle commun. *Buf.* i. p. 86.

Black Eagle. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 87. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 87.

Ring-tail Eagle. *Br. Zool.* fol. p. 62. *Will. Angl.* p. 59. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, i. t. 3. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 32.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 10. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 4. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 2.

White-tailed Eagle. *Edw.* t. 1.

This ſpecies is nearly equal in ſize to the Golden Eagle. In the bill, cere, irides, and legs, it reſembles thoſe of that bird.

The plumage is rather darker; and the tail is white for two-thirds of its length; the end is black. Mr. Pennant informs us it is frequent in Scotland, where it is called the Black Eagle; and adds, that it is very deſtructive to Deer, which it will ſeize between the horns, and by inceſſantly beating it with its wings, ſoon makes a prey of the haraſſed animal; that it builds in cliffs of rocks near the deer foreſts, and makes great havoc not only amongſt them but alſo the white Hares and Ptarmigans.

Mr. Willughby gives a curious account of the neſt of this ſpecies found in the woodlands near the river Derwent in the Peak of Derbyſhire. He ſays it was made of large ſticks, lined with two layers

layers of ruſhes, between which was one of heath; that in it was one young and an addle egg, and by them a Lamb, a Hare, and three Heath-poults. The young eagle was black, having a white ring about the tail.

From this mark in ſo young a bird it ſhould appear to be a characteriſtic of the ſpecies in all ages; for though it varies in the breadth of that band, yet it never entirely loſes it.

This bird is as rarely found in South Britain as the Golden Eagle.

Inhabits many parts of Europe and America.

EAGLE-SEA. *Jothe young of the White tailed Eag*

Falco oſſifragus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 124. 3. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 255. *Raii Syn.* p. 7. 3. *Will.* p. 29. t. 1. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 12. 7.

Aquila oſſifraga. *Brif.* i. p. 437. 9.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 125.

L'Orfraie. *Buf.* i. p. 112. t. 3.

Sea Eagle, *or* Oſprey. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 44. t. 17. —*Ib.* fol. t. 63. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 86. A. *Will. Angl.* p. 59. t. 1. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 1. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 30.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 9. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 2. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 2. *Don. Br. Birds,* v. t. 105.

This ſpecies is full as large as the Golden Eagle. The bill is bluiſh black; cere, ſides of the mouth, and orbits, yellow; irides light hazel. The feathers on

on the head and upper part of the neck are long and narrow, duſky brown at their ends, tawny towards the baſe, and white at the roots; the whole body dark brown, intermixed with ruſt-colour; the tail and its coverts mottled with yellowiſh white, dark and faint aſh-coloured brown; the quills are of a dark chocolate colour; the ſhafts white towards the baſe; the legs ſtrong and yellow, feathered very little below the knee, and meaſuring two inches in circumference; the claws black; the inner one, which is largeſt, is two inches long, much hooked, and nearly one inch round at the baſe.

The ſpecimen from which this deſcription is taken was killed by Sir Robert Littleton's game-keeper in Shropſhire, early in the ſpring 1792, and preſented to me by Lord Valentia, now in my muſeum.

It was accompanied by a letter from Sir Robert, the purport of which was, that his ſervant being out ſhooting ſaw two large birds feeding on the carcaſe of a ſheep, which appeared recently killed; that having nothing but ſmall ſnipe-ſhot with him he turned back, intending to go home for larger; that the eagles then followed him, and frequently came ſo near that he concluded they meant either to attack him or his dogs. Suddenly loſing ſight of one, he judged it was very near him behind, and being ſomewhat alarmed, turned round and ſhot at it in a hurry; after which the bird flew ſome hundred

dred yards, and dropped. On his approach it was vomiting blood; and he killed it after a ſtruggle of half an hour. He adds, that it was the largeſt of the two.

The other Eagle continued in the neighbourhood ſome time after, and rooſted in the high trees of a wood belonging to Sir Robert Littleton.

Another of this ſpecies was ſhot in Epping Foreſt a few weeks before. Others have been frequently killed in the New Foreſt; and we are informed ſcarce a year paſſes without one being ſeen in that part; two of which we have ſeen nailed up in the hall of the Lodge at Lyndhurſt.

John Maxwell, Eſq. of Ardbraccan in Ireland, favoured us with two young birds of this ſpecies alive, taken the preceding year on a mountainous precipice, or craggy cliff, called Slieve Donald, impending the ſea in the county of Down.

That gentleman informed us, two men, covered with ſackcloth and armed, were lowered by ropes to the area, which, with conſiderable difficulty, they robbed of two young, leaving only one addled egg behind.

The old Eagles being ſo furious as to create ſerious alarm, neither the neſt or colour of the egg were noticed. Some fragments of fleſh were in the neſt.

The Eaglets were covered with a gloſſy, dark, murry-coloured down (as it was termed). A baſket was attached to the ropes that conveyed the men down;

down; into this the young birds were put; but from the inceſſant violence and amazing ſtrength of the parent birds, were with difficulty carried off.

Theſe birds were not twelve months old when we received them. On their firſt moulting they became much darker, particularly about the breaſt and thighs, the latter almoſt wholly of a duſky black; at two years old the baſe of the bill became yellow; in the third year there was not any material change. At this time one of them killed the other, and devoured it; probably neglected to be fed, for they before lived together in perfect harmony.

The food of this bird is ſaid to be principally fiſh; but it is probable every animal of inferior ſtrength ſuffers from its rapacity.

It is not uncommon in Scotland and Ireland, and breeds generally in the neighbourhood of large lakes, or on the ſea-coaſt amongſt the moſt ſtupendous cliffs.

Between the upper and lower lakes of Killarney is a rock called the Eagle's Neſt, originating from the circumſtance of its breeding there annually.

This bird is ſaid to watch the Oſprey catching fiſh, when it purſues that bird till he quits his prey, which it ſeizes moſt dexterouſly in the air.

From the aſtoniſhing height theſe and ſome other birds fly, we are led to believe they are capable of living in a much lighter air than other animals. From the top of ſome of the higheſt mountains in Scotland we have ſeen ſeveral ſoaring together at

ſo great a diſtance as to appear ſcarce larger than a Swallow.

EAGLE-WHITE-TAILED. Vide *Eagle-cinereous*, and *Eagle-ring-tail.*

EASTERLING. Vide *Smew.*

EBB. Vide *Bunting-common.*

EGRET.

Ardea Garzetta. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 237. 13. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 628. *Raii Syn.* p. 99. 5. *Will.* p. 206.—*Ib. Angl.* p. 280. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 694. 64.

Egretta. *Brif.* v. p. 431. 16.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 322.

L'Aigrette. *Buf.* vii. p. 372. t. 20.

Little Egret. *Br. Zool. App.* t. 7. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 347. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 90. 59. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 30. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iv. t. 149. *Don. Br. Birds,* iv. t. 98.

This ſpecies of Heron weighs about one pound; length near a foot.

The bill is black; irides yellow; the bare ſpace about the eyes green. The feathers on the back of the head are long, forming a pendent creſt; two of the feathers are nearly five inches long, and narrow; the whole plumage is of a pure white; the feathers on the breaſt and ſcapulars are of a ſoft and looſe texture; legs greeniſh black; claws black.

If we may judge from the bill of fare of the famous

mous feaſt given by the Archbiſhop Nevil, theſe birds were plentiful in this country formerly, for no leſs than one thouſand were in that liſt. It is, however, now become a very rare bird in this kingdom; one inſtance only of its being killed in theſe realms is on record by modern authors, and that in Angleſea. In the firſt year this bird is ſaid to be ſlate-coloured; the ſecond year grey, ſpotted with white. It is not uncommon in many parts of Europe and Aſia; is found alſo in Africa, and in America about New York and Long Iſland, ſome of the Weſt India iſlands, and Cayenne.

The feathers of this bird were formerly much eſteemed as ornaments for the head-dreſs, eſpecially thoſe of the ſcapulars.

ELK. Vide *Swan-whiſtling.*

EMMET-HUNTER. Vide *Wryneck.*

ERN. Vide *Eagle-cinereous.*

F.

FALCON. A genus of rapacious birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſtrong, hooked; the baſe covered with a bare ſkin called the cere.

Tongue bifid at the end.

Noſtrils ſmall, oval, placed in the cere.

Toes, middle toe connected to the outmoſt as far as the firſt joint.
Claws large, much hooked.
Female largeſt.

FALCON-ASH-COLOURED. *Falco cineraceus.*
Falco hyemalis. *Gmel. Syſt.* p. 274? *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 35. N° 78?
Northern Falcon. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 79?
Winter Falcon. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 209?

Size rather inferior to the female Sparrow-hawk, but of a greater length and more ſlender make. The bill is ſmall and black; cere and irides yellow. Head, neck, breaſt, and whole upper parts, dark browniſh grey, the tips of each feather darkeſt; the belly, ſides, thighs, and under tail coverts, are white, with large ferruginous ſtreaks down their middle; greater quills black; ſome of the greater coverts impending them duſky black on the outer webs towards their middle, forming a ſmall bar on the wings; the two middle feathers of the tail above like the back; the three next, on each ſide, incline more to light grey; the outer ones almoſt white; all more or leſs barred with ferruginous, except the exterior one; the under part of the tail is of a light colour, and the bars not ſo conſpicuous; legs long, ſlender, yellow; claws ſhort, black, and not greatly hooked for a predacious bird.

This ſpecies was ſhot in Wiltſhire in the winter, and

and we received it for the Henharrier; which indeed at firſt ſight it might readily be miſtaken for in the ſtate of changing its plumage from the Ringtail; but the want of the wreath of ſhort feathers round the head, always conſpicuous in both ſexes of that bird, at once diſtinguiſhes it; the ſize is alſo much inferior, though the tail is full as long, and the wings much longer. And, as an additional mark of diſtinction, the wings, when cloſed, reach beyond the extremity of the tail, which in the Henharrier are far ſhort of the tail. The wing is alſo more pointed, the third feather being much longer than any other; whereas in the Henharrier the point of the wing is more rounded by reaſon of the third and fourth feather being of equal length.

From the ſtate we received this bird in it was impoſſible to aſcertain the ſex. It was, however, in tolerable good plumage, and is now in good preſervation.

We cannot find this ſpecies deſcribed by any one except it is the Northern Falcon of Latham, *Synopſis*, Vol. I. N° 62, to which it bears ſome ſimilitude, but the ſize of that bird is much ſuperior. This, however, may be reconciled by ſuppoſing them to be of different ſexes.

Mr. Pennant has made his Winter Falcon of the *Arctic Zoology* to be a variety of the Northern Falcon, occaſioned by age or ſex. The deſcription, however, is materially different.

Gmelin has quoted both the above authors for

his *Falco Hyemalis*; and Dr. Latham, in his *Index Ornithologicus*, has adopted that name. It is ſpoken of as a native of North America, but does not ſeem to be much known. Viſits New York in winter, and retires in the ſpring.

The bird from which this deſcription is taken differs in the marking of the tail from thoſe of the before-quoted authors; but leaſt ſo from that of the *General Synopſis*. The bars are four in number, but theſe are moſtly confined to the inner webs, and not obſervable on the two middle feathers or the exterior one, and are mere ſpots on the ſecond outer feather.

FALCON-BLUE-BACKED. Vide *Falcon-peregrine.*

FALCON-GENTIL.

Falco gentilis. *Lin. Syſt.* p. 126. *Gmel. Syſt.* p. 270. *Raii Syn.* p. 13. 5. *Will.* p. 46. *Ind. Orn.* p. 29. 66. *Brif.* i. p. 339.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 98.

Falco montanus. *Raii Syn.* p. 13? *Will.* p. 45. t. 5?

Gentil Falcon. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 50. t. 21. 22. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 98. *Albin.* ii. t. 6. *Will. Angl.* p. 79. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 64.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 17. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, i. t. 11. *Walc.* i. t. 11. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 2.

This bird has been conceived by ſome to be the young of ſome other ſpecies.

Buffon

Buffon is of opinion that it is the Common Falcon in full feather; others have ſuppoſed it to be the young of the Goſhawk immatured.

It is a ſhort-winged hawk, like that of the Goshawk, the wings reaching only half the length of the tail.

The ſize is that of the laſt mentioned bird. Bill lead-colour; cere and irides yellow. Head light ferruginous, with oblong black ſpots; the whole under ſides yellowiſh white; the points of each feather marked with heart-ſhaped duſky ſpots; back brown; quills duſky, barred with black on the outer webs, and with white on the lower part of the inner webs; coverts of the wings and ſcapulars brown, edged with ruſt-colour; the tail is barred with black and cinereous alternately, the tip white. A variety, ſuppoſed to be young birds, are deſcribed to have tranſverſe bars on the breaſt. Is ſaid to make its neſt in rocks, and to inhabit the north of Scotland.

FALCON-GREY.

Falco griſeus. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 275. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 37. 86.

Grey Falcon. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 49.—*Ib.* fol. p. 65. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 15. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 82. 67.

Mr. Pennant firſt gave this bird to the public, from whoſe authority later ornithologiſts have con-

tinued it as a diſtinct ſpecies. It ſeems, however, the above author did not ſee the ſpecimen he has recorded, but ſays it was ſhot near Halifax 1762; and the following account tranſmitted to him by Mr. Bolton.

This bird was about the ſize of a Raven; the bill was ſtrong, ſhort, much hooked, and of a bluiſh colour; the cere and edges of the eyelids yellow; the head was ſmall, flatted at the top; the fore part of a deep brown; the hind part white; the ſides of the head and throat were cream-coloured; the belly white, marked with oblong black ſpots; the hind part of the neck and the back were of a deep grey; the wings were very long, and when cloſed reached beyond the train; the firſt of the quill-feathers were black, with a white tip; the others were of a bluiſh grey, and their inner webs irregularly ſpotted with white; the tail was long, and wedge ſhaped; the two middle feathers, being the longeſt, were plain (the colour not mentioned), the reſt ſpotted; the legs were long, naked, and yellow.

We cannot help doubting whether this bird may not be a mere accidental variety of ſome other ſpecies of Falcon; and we are the more inclined to be of that opinion as only one ſingle inſtance of ſuch a bird has been mentioned by any writer; and we know this claſs of birds is ſubject to much variety.

FALCON-GYR. Vide *Falcon jer.*

FALCON-HAGGARD. Vide *Falcon-peregrine.*

FALCON-

FALCON-JER.

Falco iſlandicus. *Ind. Orn* i. p. 32. 69.
Falco candicans. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 275.
Gerfaulk. *Buf.* i. p. 241.
Gyrfalco. *Raii Syn.* p. 13. 3.
Gerfalco. *Will.* p. 44. t. 8. *Brif.* i. p. 370. t. 30. f. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 108.
Gyrfalcon. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 47. t. 19. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 221. E. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, i. t. 16.
Iceland Falcon. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 71. 50. A. B.
White Jerfalcon. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 83. 84.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 21.
Gyrfalcon. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 15.

This ſpecies is ſuperior in ſize to the Goſhawk. Bill bluiſh, tip black; cere blue aſh-colour; irides duſky.

The plumage is generally white, ſpotted with brown; legs bluiſh aſh colour.

This bird is ſubject to variety, either from age, ſex, or climate. In the northern countries it is found quite white. Others are ſaid to be brown above, white beneath, ſpotted with brown; tail grey, with tranſverſe brown lines.

Mr. Pennant ſays the bill is yellow; the whole plumage white, marked with duſky lines, ſpots, or bars; the head, breaſt, and belly, with narrow lines, thinly ſcattered and pointing down; the wings with large heart-ſhaped ſpots; the legs pale blue, and feathered a little below the knees.

Said

Said to inhabit the north of Scotland; has been ſhot near Aberdeen.

The Jerfalcon was in high eſtimation in the time of falconry; is an extremely bold bird, and was uſed for the large ſpecies of game, Cranes, and Herons.

FALCON-PEREGRINE.

Falco peregrinus. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 272. *Raii Syn.* p. 13. 1. *Will.* p. 43. t. 8. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 33. 72. *Brif.* i. p. 341.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 98.

Falco nigro. *Brif.* i. p. 263?—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 94?

Faucon pelerin. *Buf.* i. p. 249. t. 16.

Faucon noir. *Buf.* i. p. 263?

Peregrine Falcon. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 48. t. 8.—*Ib.* fol. t. A.* 5. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 97. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 12. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 73.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 18. *Walc.* i. t. 12.

Tartarian Falcon. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 73. A.

Spotted-winged Falcon. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 68? *Edw.* t. 3? *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 2. *Don. Br. Birds,* iii. t. 53.

PROVINCIAL.

Duck-hawk. Haggard. Blue-backed Falcon.

This ſpecies is nearly as large as the Buzzard; weight between two and three pounds. Bill ſhort, ſtrong, blue at the baſe, black at the point; cere yellow; in ſome greeniſh; irides duſky.

The

The whole upper parts of the plumage are of a cinereous blue; the head darkeſt; the back, ſcapulars, and coverts of the wings, obſcurely barred; throat and upper breaſt yellowiſh white, the latter marked with a few ſtreaks; the lower breaſt, belly, and vent, white, croſſed with pointed duſky ſtreaks; quills duſky, with white ſpots on the inner webs; the tail barred, alternately cinereous-blue and black; legs ſhort, ſtrong, and yellow; toes long; claws black, ſtrong, and much hooked.

We took three young birds from a high cliff on the coaſt of Caermarthenſhire; by the neſt lay above a dozen Rooks, Crows, and Gulls. One of theſe was a male. The colour of them were, for the firſt year, duſky and ferruginous above; not the leaſt of the cinereous blue till after the firſt moulting, when they became as above deſcribed. The male was much inferior in ſize, but differed very little in plumage.

We killed one of theſe birds in Wiltſhire, which had the plumage of the laſt; and one that was ſent us, which was killed on the Hampſhire coaſt while in purſuit of a Gull, had the irides yellow: this was a male. Others have the legs greyiſh.

The Peregrine Falcon is not uncommon upon moſt of our rocky coaſts, uſually frequenting ſuch high cliffs as the Guillemot and Razorbill reſort to for breeding, amongſt whom it makes great havoc.

It is a bold and powerful bird. Was much eſteemed formerly by falconers.

FALCON-

FALCON-ROUGH-LEGGED.

Falco lagopus. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 260. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 19. 33.

Rough-legged Falcon. *Br. Zool. App.* t. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 200. 92. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, i. t. 14. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 75.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 18. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 14.

Greenland Falcon. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 220. E.

This ſpecies meaſures upwards of two feet in length; the wings are long, and reach near to the end of the tail when cloſed.

The bill is duſky; cere and irides yellow. The head, neck, and breaſt, yellowiſh white, ſtreaked with brown, thoſe on the breaſt large; the lower part of the ſides above the thighs, and belly, except a line down the middle, duſky brown; the ſcapulars and wing coverts blotched with duſky brown, the former mixed with yellowiſh white, the latter inclining to ferruginous; the quill-feathers white at the baſe, duſky black at the ends; the outer webs daſhed with cinereous, ſhafts white; the tail is brown one-third from the end, acroſs which are two faint bars of duſky black, the reſt white, with a few ſpots acroſs the upper part, reſembling a broken bar, of brown; the tip white; upper tail coverts white, ſtreaked with brown; the legs are covered with pale dull yellow feathers down to the feet, ſpotted with brown; thighs the ſame; feet yellow; claws black.

This

This bird appears to be ſubject to ſome variety. That deſcribed by Mr. Pennant, ſhot near London, had the extreme half of the tail brown, tipt with dirty white.

Another, ſhot in Suffolk, had the tail of a cream-coloured white; near the tip is a brown bar above an inch in breadth; above that another half an inch broad; and above theſe each feather had a ſpot upon it in the middle, mimicking, when ſpread, a third bar; the two outer feathers on each ſide are marked with a few irregular ſpots of brown on the outer webs, almoſt the whole of their length. This bird was leſs than the former, meaſuring only one foot ten inches.

The Rough legged Falcon is a native of the more northern parts, and is rarely met with in England. That from which the firſt deſcription is taken was picked up dead on the coaſt of Kent in the winter of 1792, preſented to us by Dr. Latham, and now in my muſeum.

Said to be a native of Denmark.

FALCON-SPOTTED.

Falco verſicolor. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 272. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 33. 73.

Spotted Falcon. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 55. t. 26. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, i. t. 13. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 74. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 13.

This ſpecies is about the ſize of a Buzzard.

Bill

Bill black; cere yellow; irides pale yellow. The crown of the head, and hind part of the neck, white, ſpotted with light reddiſh brown; back and ſcapulars the ſame, edged with white; quill-feathers duſky, barred with aſh-colour; under ſide of the neck, breaſt, belly, thighs, and rump, white; on the two firſt are a few ruſt-coloured ſpots; the middle feathers of the tail barred with white and deep brown; the others with light and darker brown; the legs are ſtrong.

Two of theſe birds were ſhot at Longnor in Shropſhire, and firſt deſcribed by Mr. Pennant.

FALCON-WHITE. Vide *Falcon-jer.*

FALK. Vide *Razorbill.*

FALLOW-SMICH. Vide *Wheatear.*

FEASER. Vide *Gull-arctic.*

FIELDFARE.

Turdus pilaris. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 291. 2. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 807. *Raii Syn.* p. 64. A. 3. *Will.* p. 138. t. 37. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 330. 11. *Briſ.* ii. p. 214. 5.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 217.

La Litorne, *ou* Tourdelle. *Buf.* iii. p. 301.

Fieldefare, *or* Feldefare. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 106. —*Ib.* fol. 90. t. P. 2. f. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 340. A. *Will. Angl.* p. 188. t. 37. *Albin.* i. t. 36. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* t. 31. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* ii. t. 60. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 24. 11. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 10. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 200.

PROVINCIAL.

Pigeon Fieldfare.

This

This ſpecies of Thruſh is in ſize between that of the Miſſel and the Throſtle; length ten inches; weight four ounces.

The bill is yellowiſh, black at the point; irides hazel. The head and hind part of the neck cinereous, the firſt ſpotted with black; the back and leſſer coverts of the wings cheſnut-brown; rump aſh-colour; quill-feathers duſky brown, with paler edges; the fore part of the neck, breaſt, and ſides, yellowiſh, ſtreaked with duſky; throat white; belly and vent the ſame; tail duſky black; the middle feathers daſhed with cinereous; legs black.

The female has leſs of the rufous tinge on the breaſt; in other reſpects like the other ſex.

This is a migrative ſpecies, viſits us together with the Redwing in large flocks in October, and frequently remains till the beginning of April. With us its principal food is the fruit of the hawthorn and other berries, worms, and inſects. In very ſevere weather they migrate further ſouth; but a ſudden fall of ſnow ſometimes deprives them of the power of flying acroſs the ſeas to a warmer climate; in which caſe thouſands are ſtarved. In the winter of 1798 a very heavy ſnow fell to the northern and eaſtern parts of this country, when prodigious flocks appeared in the weſt of England; but as that part was ſoon after covered with ſnow, which laſted on the ground for a conſiderable time, they became too weak to ſhift their quarters to a more ſouthern climate, and thouſands were picked

up ſtarved to death in Devonſhire. Stares and Redwings ſuffered the ſame fate. If ſevere weather comes on more gradually, and food becomes ſcarce, few are ſeen with us after Chriſtmas; but on their return northward to breed appear again in ſmall flocks. This bird with us rooſts on the ground, and rarely perches for that purpoſe. Linnæus ſays it builds in high trees in Sweden, and frequents the places where junipers grow. It is alſo found, during the warmer months, in Ruſſia, Siberia, and Norway, where they undoubtedly breed.

FIG-EATER.

A bird ſo called by Willughby, who ſays it is found in Yorkſhire, where it is called Bean Bird. Mr. Pennant makes it the Pettychaps; but that cannot be if it makes its neſt under beams in old buildings, as it is ſaid to do. We have ſuſpected it to be no other than the Spotted Flycatcher, who frequently builds in ſuch ſituations. But we are left in great doubts about this bird. Certainly it is not the true Fig-eater found on the continent.

FINCH. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill perfectly conic, ſlender towards the point, and ſharp.

Tongue truncated.

Toes, three forward, one backward.

FINCH-BEECH. Vide *Finch-chaf.*

FINCH-BRAMBLE. Vide *Brambling.*

FINCH-BUL.

Loxia pyrrhula. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 300. 4. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 846. *Raii Syn.* p. 86. A. *Will.* p. 130. t. 43. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 387. 56. *Briſ.* iii. p. 308. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 395.

Bouvreuil. *Briſ.* iv. p. 372. t. 17.

Bulfinch. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 116 —*Ib.* fol. 106. t. U. f. 3. 4. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 353. A. *Albin.* i. t. 59. 60.—*Ib. Song Birds*, t. 15. *Will. Angl.* p. 247. t. 17. *Hayes, Br. Birds*, t. 37. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, ii. t. 70. *Lath. Syn.* ii. p. 143. 51. —*Ib. Sup.* p. 152. *Walc.* t. 209. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 111.

PROVINCIAL.

Red-hoop. Tony-hoop. Alp. Nope.

This ſpecies of Groſbeak is ſo well known as to make it unneceſſary to be very particular in deſcription.

The bill is black, ſhort, and thick; irides duſky. The crown of the head is black; upper part of the neck and back fine cinereous grey; cheeks, breaſt, and belly, bright crimſon; vent white; coverts of the wings croſſed with a white line juſt above the quill-feathers, which laſt are duſky; rump white; tail black.

The female is very unlike the male in plumage,

except in the crown of the head, which is black; the whole bird beſides is of a dirty brown; rump white.

The Bulfinch is not gregarious; ſeldom more than a brood is ſeen together; is moſt commonly ſeen in pairs. It is not migratory, but frequents our woods and thickets all the year. In the ſpring it affects gardens and orchards, where it is very deſtructive among the buds of fruit-trees.

It makes a neſt the latter end of April or beginning of May, preferring the thickeſt places for that purpoſe, moſt frequently in a black or white thorn-buſh, either in woods or hedges. The neſt is compoſed of ſmall dry twigs, lined with fibrous roots.

The eggs are four or five in number, of a bluiſh white, ſpeckled, and ſtreaked with purple: rather larger than thoſe of a Linnet.

The young birds at firſt reſemble the female, except that it has no black on the head. This, as well as the crimſon on the breaſt of the male, does not appear till two months after they leave the neſt.

In confinement this bird not unuſually turns wholly black; ſuppoſed to be effected by being fed too much on hempſeed. Its native notes are few, but remarkably ſoft, and delivered ſo low as to eſcape a common obſerver; the call notes are ſimple, but more audible. When caged it becomes very docile, and may be taught a variety of tunes; for which reaſon, as well as for its beauty, it is frequently deprived of liberty.

FINCH-BUL-GREATEST. Vide *Groſbeake pine.*

FINCH-CHAF.

Fringilla cælebs. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 318. 3. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 901. *Raii Syn.* p. 88. 16. A. *Will.* p. 186. t. 45. f. 4. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 437. N° 12. *Briſ.* iii. p. 148. 36.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 437.

Le Pençon. *Buf.* iv. p. 109. f. 4.

Chaffinch. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 125.—*Ib.* fol. 108. t. 5. f. 2. 3. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 381. F. *Will. Angl.* p. 253. 45. *Albin.* i. t. 63.—*Ib. Song Birds*, t. p. 25. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, ii. t. 79. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 257. 10.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 165. *Walc.* ii. t. 217. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 12.

PROVINCIAL.

Beechfinch. Horſefinch. Pink. Twink.

This bird is rather leſs than the Sparrow.

The bill is bluiſh; irides hazel; the forehead black; crown of the head, back part, and ſides of the neck, bluiſh aſh-colour; the cheeks, under ſide of the neck, and breaſt, dull pink; back cheſnut-brown; rump greeniſh; belly white, tinged with pink; the baſtard wing and coverts of the primary quills are black; thoſe of the ſecondary tipped with white; the ſmaller coverts black and greyiſh, on which is a ſpot of white; the quill-feathers duſky, ſlightly edged with greeniſh yellow on the outer webs, marked with white on both webs at the

baſe; tail duſky; the exterior feather is obliquely marked with white, taking in the whole of the outer web, the next is tipped with white; legs duſky.

The female is of a dull green above; the breaſt and belly of a brown or dirty white; the wings have the ſame markings as the male, but leſs brilliant.

This bird makes a moſt elegant neſt of green moſs, curiouſly ſtudded with lichen interwoven with wool, and lined with feathers and hair. It builds againſt the ſide of a tree, particularly in ivy, or in ſome forked branch of a buſh; but particularly in apple-trees overgrown with moſs and lichen, and, like many other birds, adapts the materials of its neſt to the ſurrounding colour; an inſtinct of no ſmall importance.

The eggs are four or five in number, larger than thoſe of the Goldfinch, of a dirty white, tinged with purple, marked with ſtreaks and ſpots of dark purple. Its notes are few, and ſcarce deſerve the name of ſong. Both ſexes have a monotonous call note, which ſeems to expreſs the word *twink*; from whence it is provincially called by that name.

In the ſummer theſe birds live chiefly upon inſects, with which they feed their young; in the winter become gregarious, and feed on ſeeds and grain. They remain with us the whole year, and flock with other hard-billed birds in the colder months; but the ſexes do not ſeparate, as they are known to do in Holland and other countries.

Mr.

Mr. White makes mention of flocks of females being ſeen in Hampſhire; theſe probably came from ſome more northern county.

FINCH-CHERRY. Vide *Groſbeak-haw.*

FINCH-COLD. Vide *Flycatcher-pied.*

FINCH-FALLOW. Vide *Wheatear.*

FINCH-GREAT-PIED-MOUNTAIN. Vide *Bunting-tawny.*

FINCH-GREEN. Vide *Groſbeak-green.*

FINCH-GOLD.

Fringilla Carduelis. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 318. 7. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 903. *Raii Syn.* p. 89. A. 1. *Will.* p. 189. t. 46. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 449. 58. *Briſ.* iii. p. 53. 1—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 320.

Le Chardonneret. *Buf.* iv. p. 187. t. 10.

Goldfinch, *or* Thiſtlefinch. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 124. —*Ib.* fol. 108. t. v. f. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 283. H. *Will. Angl.* p. 246. t. 46. *Albin.* i. t. 64.—*Ib. Song Birds*, t. p. 18. *Hayes, Br. Birds*, t. 34. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, t. 81. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 281. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 219. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 12. *Don. Br. Birds*, v. t. 103.

This beautiful bird is rather leſs than the Chaffinch. The bill is white, with a black point; irides duſky. The forehead and chin rich ſcarlet; top of the head black; cheeks white, bounded with black; hind part of the head white; breaſt pale tawny brown; the coverts of the wings black; quill-feathers duſky

black, barred acroſs with bright yellow; tips white; belly white; the tail feathers black; moſt of them marked with a white ſpot near their ends; legs whitiſh.

The female differs very little in plumage from the male; in general the ſmaller coverts of the wings are not ſo black.

Young birds are brown about the head for ſome time after they leave the neſt, and are by ſome called Grey Pates.

The Goldfinch is ſubject to variety on confinement; ſometimes wholly black; others black and white, or quite white. A variety is ſometimes taken by the birdcatchers with white ſpots under the throat: ſuch is termed a Cheverel.

It makes a very elegant neſt, formed externally of bents, moſs, and liverwort, wove together with wool; lined ſometimes with wool, or hair covered with thiſtle down, or willow cotton.

The eggs are four or five in number, of a bluiſh white, with a few ſmall ſpots, chiefly at the larger end.

It ſometimes builds in hedges, but moſt commonly in trees, eſpecially thoſe which are evergreen. The native ſong of this bird is not inelegant, but which is ſeldom pure in confinement. It readily breeds with the Canarybird; the production are mules, and generally termed Canary-goldfinch.

Their principal food is ſeed of various kinds, particularly the thiſtle and teaſel; is fond of plantain, chickweed, and hempſeed.

FINCH-HAW. Vide *Groſbeak-haw.*

FINCH-HORSE. Vide *Finch-chaf.*

FINCH-LESSER-MOUNTAIN. Vide *Bunting-mountain.*

FINCH-MOUNTAIN. Vide *Brambling.*

FINCH STORM. Vide *Petrel-ſtormy.*

FINCH-THISTLE. Vide *Finch-gold.*

FINCH-TREE. Vide *Sparrow-tree.*

FLUSHER. Vide *Butcherbird-red-backed.*

FLYCATCHER. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill beſet with briſtles, and flatted at the baſe; upper mandible notched at the end.

Toes divided to their origin.

FLYCATCHER-PIED.

Muſcicapa atricapilla. *Lyn. Syſt.* i. p. 326. 9. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 935. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 467. 1.

Œnanthe noſtra quarta. *Raii Syn.* p. 77. A. 5. *Will.* p. 170.

Rubetra anglicana. *Brif.* iii. p. 436. 27.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 271.

Traquet d'Angleterre. *Buf.* v. p. 222.

Cold Finch. *Will. Angl.* p. 236. *Edw.* t. 30.

Pied Flycatcher. *Br. Zool.* N°135.—*Ib.* fol. 103. t. S. f. 1. (mas.) *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 391. B. —*Ib. Sup.* p. 64. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iii. t. 88. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 324. 2. *Walc.* ii. t. 225. *Don. Br. Birds,* i. t. 22.

This ſpecies is about the ſize of a Linnet.

The bill is black; irides hazel. Forehead white; crown of the head, cheeks, taking in the eyes, and whole upper parts, black; the leſſer wing coverts and the greater coverts of the primores are duſky; the ſix firſt quill-feathers wholly duſky, the reſt white at the baſe, increaſing till the three laſt feathers are wholly white, except a ſpot of black near the point of the exterior web; the under parts of the bird, from chin to tail, are white; the tail is duſky black; the two exterior feathers white on their outer webs, and near the ſhaft on the inner webs, except at the point; the legs are black.

The female has no white on the forehead; the whole upper parts are duſky brown; the under parts dirty white; in the wings the white is leſs conſpicuous than in the male.

This bird is ſubject to ſome variety: ſome are ſaid to be mixed with grey on the upper parts, or ſpotted with white on the rump or upper tail coverts; others have white on the three exterior feathers of the tail; ſome have only the outer feather marked with white.

Young birds at firſt reſemble the female, and in their change of plumage the males have all the intermediate ſhades from brown to black. This has probably given riſe to an opinion that the male changes his plumage in the winter, and becomes like the female.

It is ſaid to be indigenous to England. It is, however,

however, very local, and by no means plentiful; but is ſpoken of as an inhabitant of Yorkſhire, Lancaſhire, and Derbyſhire.

We do not find the neſt has been diſcovered in this country. Dr. Latham ſays it builds in ſome hole of a tree, not very near the ground; and adds, that the neſt is only a few fibres, mixed with moſs, covering the bottom of the hole; and that the eggs are ſix in number.

With us it ſeems to affect wild and uncultivated tracts of furze, where there are no trees. In ſuch ſituations, therefore, it is probable it builds on the ground amongſt the high graſs and furze like the Whinchat and Stonechat, as it has all the actions and manners of thoſe birds.

FLYCATCHER-SPOTTED.

Muſcicapa Griſola. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 328. 20. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 949. *Raii Syn.* p. 81. 7. *Will.* p. 153. 171. 7.—*Ib. Angl.* p. 211. *Brif.* ii. p. 357. 1. t. 35. f. 3.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 257. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 467. 1.

Stoporola Aldr? *Raii Syn.* p. 77. A. 1. *Will.* p. 159.—*Ib. Angl.* p. 217.

Le Gobemouche. *Buf.* iv. p. 517. t. 25. f. 2.

Cobweb. *Mort. North.* p. 426.

Spotted Flycatcher. *Br. Zool.* N° 134.—*Ib.* fol. 99. t. P. 2. f. 4. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iii. t. 87. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 323. 1. *Walc.* ii. t. 224. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 11.

PROVINCIAL.

PROVINCIAL.

Rafter. Bee-bird. Cherry-ſucker. Chanchider.

This ſpecies is about the ſize of a Titlark; length not quite ſix inches. The bill is duſky, and broad at the baſe; inſide of the mouth yellow; irides hazel.

The whole upper parts of the bird are brown; the head obſcurely ſpotted with duſky; breaſt and belly dull white; the ſhafts of the feathers on the breaſt duſky; ſides under the wings tinged with dull orange; legs ſhort and black.

This bird comes to us late in the ſpring, and departs in September. It frequents orchards and groves, will often make its neſt on the limb of ſome fruit-tree nailed againſt the wall, or in a hole; ſometimes in outbuildings, upon the end of a rafter or beam, and at other times againſt the body of a large tree upon the ſtump of a decayed branch. The neſt is formed of bents, moſs, and ſuch like materials, interwoven with ſpiders webs, and lined with feathers.

It lays four or five eggs, not much unlike thoſe of the Redbreaſt, but rather leſs, and the ruſt-coloured ſpots more diſtinct, and not ſo much confined to the larger end.

Its food ſeems to be entirely winged inſects; though we are told it is particularly fond of cherries. Perhaps they may frequent that and other

fruit-trees for the ſake of flies, which are attracted by the fruit.

As ſoon as the young birds leave the neſt they are led by the old ones to ſome neighbouring wood or grove where inſects abound, and where they may be ſeen darting in every direction in purſuit of flies, and frequently returning to the ſame ſtand.

Its note is a ſimple weak chirp, not frequently uſed till after the young are fled, ſo that the bird is not eaſily diſcovered, though it is by no means uncommon, and ſeems to be more generally diffuſed in England than the Redſtart, and many other of the ſummer migrants. We have obſerved it in ſeveral parts of Cornwall, where the laſt mentioned bird is rarely if ever ſeen; and it is more common than that bird in the weſt of Devonſhire.

FRENCH-PIE. Vide *Shrike-cinereous.*

FULMAR, or FULMER.

Procellaria glacialis. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 213. 3. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 562. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 823. 9.

Procellaria cinerea. *Brif.* vi. p. 143. 2. t. 12. f. 2.

—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 399.

Fulmar, *ou* Petrel-puffin gris-blanc. *Buf.* ix. p. 325. t. 22.

Wagellus Cornubienſium Mallemucke. *Raii Syn.* p. 130. A. 13.

Haffhert, *ſeu* Equus marinus. *Will.* p. 306.

—*Ib. Angl.* p. 395.

Fulmar

Fulmar Petrel. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 257.—*Ib.* fol. 145. t. M. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 461. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 403. 9. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vi. t. 217. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 89.

This ſpecies of Petrel is about the ſize of the Common Gull. The bill is yellow, very ſtrong, and much hooked at the end; the noſtrils are placed in a convex ſheath.

The head, neck, tail, and whole under ſide of the body, white; the back and coverts of the wings aſh-colour; quill-feathers duſky; the legs yellowiſh; back-toe wanting, inſtead of which is a ſort of ſpur.

The Fulmar is not frequently ſeen on our ſouthern coaſts; we never remember but one inſtance, and that was in South Wales.

It is not uncommon in ſome of the iſlands off the north of Scotland. At St. Kilda it breeds, and ſupplies the inhabitants with a vaſt quantity of oil, which is uſed for culinary as well as medical purpoſes.

Its food is entirely fiſh, particularly that of the moſt oily nature, by which means it is always charged with oil, and has the power of ejecting it with force from its bill; a mode of defence peculiar to the Petrel genus. Is ſaid to lay one large white egg the latter end of May.

FURZE-CHAT. Vide *Whinchat.*

GADWALL.

G.

GADWALL.

Anas ſtrepera. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 200. 20. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 520. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 859. 69. *Brif.* vi. p. 339. 8. t. 33. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 452.

Anas platyrhynchos. *Raii Syn.* p. 145. A. 2. *Will.* p. 287.

Chipeau. *Buf.* ix. p. 187. t. 12.

Gadwall, *or* Grey. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 288.—*Ib.* fol. 157. t. Q. 3. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 575. I. *Will. Angl.* p. 374. t. 72. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vii. t. 258. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 515. 16. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 68. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 21.

This ſpecies of Duck is about the ſize of a Widgeon; length nineteen inches.

The bill is two inches long, flat and black. Head, and moſt part of the neck, reddiſh brown, ſpotted with black; ſides of the head, throat, and fore part of the neck, rufous white, ſpotted with brown; the lower part of the neck, upper part of the back, breaſt, and ſcapulars, elegantly marked with black and white curved lines; lower part of the back duſky brown; rump, upper and under tail coverts, black; belly dirty white; ſides and thighs

thighs marked with light brown lines; the coverts on the ridge of the wing are pale reddiſh brown; beneath that of a purpliſh red; the loweſt order of a deep black; greater quills duſky; on the leſſer quills is a white patch; the tail aſh-coloured, edged with white; legs orange.

The female has the ſame markings in the wings, but not near ſo bright in colour; the breaſt reddiſh brown, ſpotted with black; the feathers on the neck, back, and rump, edged with pale reddiſh brown; the curved lines on the neck and breaſt of the male are wanting in this ſex.

This bird viſits us in winter, but does not appear to be a plentiful ſpecies. Suppoſed to bred in Sweden, and probably in Ruſſia and Siberia, being found in thoſe parts.

It is ſaid to be a great diver; feeds chiefly by night, concealing itſelf amongſt the reeds and ruſhes during the day. It makes a noiſe not unlike that of the Mallard, but louder.

GALLINULE. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill thick at the baſe, ſloping towards the point, and ſomewhat compreſſed ſideways.
Forehead more or leſs bare.
Body compreſſed.
Wings ſhort and concave.
Tail ſhort.
Toes divided to their origin.

GALLINULE-COMMON.

Fulica chloropus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 258. 4. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 698.

Gallinula chloropus. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 770. 13.

Gallinula chloropus major. *Raii Syn.* p. 113. A. 1.—*Ib.* p. 190. 15. *Will.* p. 223. t. 58. *Briſ.* vi. p. 3. 1. t. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 358.

Poule d'eau. *Buf.* viii. p. 171. t. 15.

Common Water-Hen, *or* More-Hen. *Albin.* ii. t. 71.—iii. t. 91. *Will. Angl.* p. 312. t. 58.

Common Gallinule. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 217. t. 77. —*Ib.* fol. 131. t. L. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 411. —*Sup.* p. 69. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* t. 30. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 258. 12. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* v. t. 191. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 16. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 169. *Don. Br. Birds,* v. t. 110.

PROVINCIAL.

Moor-hen. Marſh-hen. Cuddy. Moor-coot.

This birds weighs from fourteen to ſixteen ounces; length fourteen inches.

The bill is red towards the baſe, greeniſh at the point; irides reddiſh hazel.

The crown of the head and whole upper parts are of a deep olive-brown; the under parts cinereous; ridge of the wing and under tail coverts white; in ſome there are two or three white feathers at the baſe of the thigh; legs and toes duſky green; above the knee is a garter of red.

The

The female is leſs than the male, and wants the red on the bill. This mark, however, is moſt conſpicuous in the ſpring.

This is a very common ſpecies, found in moſt ſedgy and ſlow rivers, or ſtreams of water, and frequently in ponds abounding with weeds, where it can lay concealed.

Its food is principally inſects, ſeeds, and vegetable productions of various ſorts, for which it frequently quits the water. It runs faſt, and is equally expert in ſwimming and diving, although the feet do not ſeem calculated for the latter.

It is continually flirting up the tail as it runs or ſwims, at which time the white underneath is very conſpicuous.

The neſt is made of flags or ruſhes, which is placed near the ſurface of the water on ſome branch of a tree or buſh; ſometimes on the ſtump of an old willow. The eggs are nine or ten in number, but moſt commonly five or ſix, of a light yellowiſh brown, marked with ruſt-coloured ſpots. The young are hatched in about three weeks, and inſtantly take the water: they are covered with a black down.

When diſturbed will frequently perch. It flies badly, with its legs hanging down. In the act of diving the wings are uſed as fins, like moſt others of the aquatic tribe.

The breed of this bird is very much deſtroyed by ſummer floods in our rivers; by reaſon of their neſts

neſts being placed ſo near the water the eggs are continually ſwept away.

The young are frequently deſtroyed by fiſh of prey; and we have taken an old bird out of the ſtomach of a pike.

Is found in many parts of the European continent; as alſo in America, and in the Weſt Indies.

GALLINULE-CRAKE.

Rallus Crex. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 261. 1. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 711.

Gallinula Crex. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 766. 1.

Ortygometra. *Raii Syn.* p. 58. A. 8. *Will.* p. 122. t. 29. *Briſ.* v. p. 159. 3.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 253.

Porphyrio rufeſcens. *Briſ.* v. p. 533. 5.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 353. *Will.* p. 236.

Rale de Genet, *ou* Roi des Cailles. *Buf.* viii. p. 146. t. 12.

Land-Hen, Daker-Hen, *or* Rail. *Will. Angl.* p. 170. t. 29.—*Ib.* p. 316. *Albin.* i. t. 32.

Crake Gallinule. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 216. t. 75.—*Ib.* fol. 131. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 412. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 250. 1. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 170. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* v. t. 190. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 15. *Don. Br. Birds,* v. t. 116.

PROVINCIAL.

Land-Rail. Corn-Crake, Crek, or Cracker. Bean-Crake. Corn-Drake.

The weight of this ſpecies is ſeven or eight ounces; length nine inches and a half.

The bill is of a light brown colour; irides hazel. The whole upper parts of the bird are of a rufous brown; the top of the head, back, and ſcapulars, marked with duſky black; the coverts of the wings and tail are of a fine bay; under parts pale yellowiſh brown, approaching to white on the belly; the ſides barred with dark and light rufous brown; the ſides of the head, over the eyes, inclining to aſh-colour; legs cinereous brown.

This bird has been ſuppoſed by ſome to be the Water-Rail in its ſummer plumage; but this is too obvious an error to dwell on; their characters and mode of life are entirely different. It never takes the water, but reſides in high graſs or corn, where it breeds, making a neſt of a few dry plants, and lays twelve or fourteen eggs, ſome ſay as many as twenty. Theſe are not much leſs than thoſe of a Partridge, but of a longer ſhape; of a dull white, marked with ruſt-coloured ſpots.

It is a migrative ſpecies, appearing with us about the latter end of April, and departing in October. On its firſt appearance, and till the female begins to ſit, the male is frequently heard to make a ſingular noiſe, much reſembling that of a comb when the finger is drawn along the teeth; and which has been uſed as a decoy.

It is much ſought after for the delicacy of its fleſh, but is a difficult bird to ſpring, depending on its

its legs for safety more than its wings. In the autumn, when the corn and grass are cut, it takes to the thickets and brakes, and is with difficulty roused to take flight. It flies slow, and with its legs hanging down.

It is most plentiful in the northern parts of the kingdom, and in Ireland. On their first coming they are very lean, but before their departure become excessively fat. It is found in the Hebrides and Orknies; inhabits Germany, France, and Italy, and as far north as Norway.

Their food is chiefly worms, snails, and insects, in defect of which seeds and various vegetables.

GALLINULE-SPOTTED.

Rallus Porzana. *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 262. 3. *Gmel. Syst.* ii. p. 712. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 772. 19.

Rallus aquaticus minor, five Maruetta. *Brif.* v. p. 155. 2. t. 13. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 252.

Gallinula ochra Gesneri. *Raii Syn.* p. 115. 7. *Will.* p. 236.—*Ib. Angl.* p. 316.

Petit Rale d'eau, *ou* le Marouette. *Buf.* viii. p. 157.

Spotted Gallinule. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 215.—*Ib.* fol. 130. t. L.* 1. *Arct. Zool. Sup.* p. 69. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 264. 18. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 172. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* v. t. 192. *Don. Br. Birds,* v. t. 122.

PROVINCIAL.

Spotted Water-Hen.

The weight of this elegant ſpecies is about four ounces; length nine inches.

The bill is yellowiſh green; the baſe red-orange; irides reddiſh hazel.

The crown of the head, back, and rump, olive-brown, ſtreaked with duſky; the two laſt ſpotted with white; the ſides of the head and neck daſhed with cinereous, and minutely ſpotted with white; the breaſt and wing coverts olive-brown, ſpotted with white; the larger coverts barred and ſtreaked with white; belly and vent dirty yellowiſh white; the ſides, above the thighs, barred with white; legs pale green.

This is rather a ſcarce bird with us, and is certainly a migrative ſpecies. We have met with it as early as the firſt of April, and as late as the middle of October, about which time it probably retires ſouth to paſs the winter. We have received it from Suſſex, Hampſhire, and Caermarthenſhire. It does not appear to be found far inland, but chiefly reſorts to the marſhes and borders of ſmall ſtreams well clothed with reeds and ruſhes, amongſt which it is concealed, and difficult to be rouſed.

It has all the manners and habits of the Common Gallinule; or Water-hen; is ſaid to make a neſt compoſed of ruſhes, placed amongſt reeds on the ſurface of the water, and to lay ſeven or eight white eggs. The young take the water as ſoon as hatched, and are ſaid to be quite black.

It is found in France and Italy in the ſpring, and

is

is there ſuppoſed to be migratory. Is found alſo in the ſouth of Ruſſia and weſtern parts of Siberia. In England it has not been obſerved farther north than Cumberland.

GAMBET.

Tringa gambetta. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 248. 3. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 671. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p 728, 9.

Gambetta. *Raii Syn.* p. 107. 2. *Will.* p. 222. —*Ib. Angl.* p. 300.

Totanus ruber. *Brif.* v. p. 192. 4.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 262.

Red-legged Horſeman. *Alb'n.* ii. t 68.

Gambet Sandpiper. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 198. t. 70. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 394. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 167. 9. *Lewin, B. Birds*, v. t. 168.

The ſpecies of Sandpiper, we are informed by Mr. Pennant, has been ſhot on the coaſt of Lincolnſhire. He deſcribes it to be the ſize of the Greenſhank; the head, back, and breaſt, cinereous brown, ſpotted with dull yellow; the coverts of the wings and ſcapulars cinereous, edged with yellow; the primores duſky, bordered with yellow; legs yellow.

Dr. Latham adds, that the bill is of a reddiſh colour, with a black tip; the irides yellowiſh green.

This bird ſeems to have been rarely met with in England. Said to be known in France, but is eſteemed there a rare bird. Is ſpoken of as inhabiting Scandinavia and Iceland.

GANNET.

Pelicanus baſſanus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 217. 5. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 577. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 891. 26.

Anſer baſſanus. *Raii Syn.* p. 122. A. 2. *Will.* p. 247. t. 63.

Sula Hoieri. *Raii Syn.* p. 123. 5. *Will.* p. 249.

Sula baſſana. *Brif.* vi. p. 503. 5. t. 44.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. t. 492.

Fou de Baſſan. *Buf.* viii. p. 376.

Soland Gooſe. *Will. Angl.* p. 328. t. 63. *Albin.* i. t. 86.

Gannet. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 293. t. 103.—*Ib.* fol. 160. t. L. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 510. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 608. 25. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vii. t. 265. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 94. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 22.

This ſpecies of Pelican weighs about ſeven pounds; length full three feet; breadth above ſix. The bill is about ſix inches long, nearly ſtrait, except towards the point, where it declines a little; the edges of the mandibles are ſharp, and a little jagged irregularly; the colour dirty yellowiſh white; near the baſe of the upper mandible is a ſharp proceſs and ſuture, which enables the bird to move it a little in the act of ſwallowing large fiſh; along the ſides are two longitudinal grooves running the whole length, but no noſtrils. The irides are pale yellow; round the eyes the ſkin is bare, and of a blue colour; the chin is deſtitute of feathers, and of a

duſky colour, capable of great diſtention, forming a kind of pouch. The whole plumage is white, except the crown of the head, which is buff-colour, and the baſtard wing and greater quill-feathers, which are black; the tail feathers are twelve, ſtrong and pointed.

A variety is mentioned by Mr. Pennant to have been killed in Caernarvonſhire. *Vide* Sula.

The young birds, during the firſt year, and perhaps longer, are duſky, ſpeckled with white.

It lays one egg, nearly the ſize of that of the Gooſe; the neſt is compoſed chiefly of ſea-weeds, and generally placed upon the moſt inacceſſible parts of the higheſt rocks.

The Gannet is found plentiful on ſome of the northern coaſts, particularly the Orknies and the Baſs Iſland in the Firth of Edinburgh; but we believe breeds no where further ſouth. In the autumn it leaves thoſe places, and purſues the herrings and pilchards round our coaſt, returning to their uſual haunts in ſpring. During their winter migration they are frequently found off the coaſt of Cornwall, and are ſeen in every part of the Britiſh and Iriſh channel, but generally keep far out at ſea.

It takes its prey by darting down upon it with great velocity from a conſiderable height.

The pouch with which it is furniſhed is of peculiar ſervice to carry food to its young.

GANNET-CORNISH. Vide *Gull-ſkua.*

GARGANEY.

Anas Querquedula. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 203. 32. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 531. *Raii Syn.* p. 148. 8. *Will.* p. 291. t. 74. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 872. 99. *Briſ.* vi. p. 427. 31. t. 39. f. 1. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 473.

Phaſcas forte Geſnero D. Johnſon. *Raii Syn.* p. 147. A. 4. (fem.) *Will.* p. 289.

Sarcelle. *Buf.* ix. p. 260.

Garganey. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 289. t. 101.—*Ib.* fol. 158. t. Q. 9. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 576. O. *Will. Angl.* p. 377. 7. t. 74. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 550. 87. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* t. 259. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 21. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 75. *Don. Br. Birds,* i. t. 21.

PROVINCIAL.

Pied Widgeon. Summer Teal.

This ſpecies of Duck is in ſize between the Widgeon and Teal; length about ſeventeen inches. The bill is dark lead-colour; irides light hazel.

The upper part of the head duſky brown, ſtreaked with duſky; over the eye is a broad white line, paſſing down the ſide of the neck; the cheeks and upper part of the neck purpliſh, marked with minute lines of white pointing downwards; the breaſt marked with ſemicircular lines of brown and black; chin black; belly dirty white, ſtreaked with duſky towards the vent; the ſides croſſed with numerous

ſmall

ſmall black undulated lines; coverts of the wings cinereous grey, the larger ones tipped with white; ſcapulars long and narrow, the upper ones ſtriped with black, white, and aſh-colour, the reſt cinereous grey; the ſpeculum on the ſecondary quill-feathers is green; the tail is duſky; legs lead-colour.

The female is brown above, ſtreaked with duſky; the white ſtreak behind the eye is very faint, and the green on the wing wanting.

This laſt diſtinguiſhes it from the female Teal, which in other reſpects it reſembles.

Whether this bird ever breeds with us is not aſcertained; we have received it from the decoys in Somerſetſhire in the month of April by the name of Summer Teal, and were informed it made its appearance on thoſe pools always about that time.

It is found with us in winter, as alſo in France at that ſeaſon. Has been obſerved in Sweden, Ruſſia, and Siberia, and even as far as Kamtſchatka, where it is ſaid to be plentiful, and moſt probably breed.

GID. Vide *Snipe-jack.*

GILLIHOWTER. Vide *Owl-white.*

GLEAD. Vide *Kite.*

GOATSUCKER. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſhort, hooked at the end; the baſe of the upper mandible beſet with a row of ſtiff briſtles; mouth wide.

Tongue

Tongue ſmall, entire.

Toes connected by a membrane as far as the firſt joint.

Legs ſhort; middle claw ſerrated.

Tail conſiſts of ten feathers.

GOATSUCKER-EUROPEAN.

Caprimulgus Europæus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 346. 1. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p 1027. *Raii Syn.* p. 26. A. 1. *Will.* p. 70. t. 14. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 584. 5. *Briſ.* ii. p. 470. 1. t 44.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 289.

L'Engoulerent. *Buf.* vi. p. 512.

Nocturnal Goatſucker. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 173. t. 59.—*Ib.* fol. 97. t. R. 1.

European Goatſucker. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 437. A. *Will. Angl.* p. 107. *Albin.* i. t. 10. *Borlaſ. Cornw.* t. 24. f. 13. *White, Selb.* p 62. 94. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 593. 5.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 194. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iii. t. 127. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 13. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 255. *Don. Br. Birds,* iii. t. 67.

PROVINCIAL.

Night-hawk. Dorr-hawk. Churn-owl. Goat-owl. Wheel-bird. Night-jarr.

This ſpecies weighs between two and three ounces; length full ten inches.

The bill is duſky and weak; mouth exceſſive wide; eyes very large; irides duſky.

The

The plumage is beautifully diverſified with black, brown, ferruginous, and white, ſprinkled and daſhed with cinereous; the under parts are ferruginous brown, with numerous undulated tranſverſe lines; the legs are very ſhort, ſcaly, and feathered below the knee; the claw of the middle toe ſerrated on the inner edge.

The male has a large oval ſpot of white on the inner web of the three firſt quill-feathers, and at the end of the two outmoſt tail-feathers.

The female wants the white ſpots on the wings and tail; in other reſpects is like the male.

With us this bird is only a ſummer viſitant, appearing about the middle of May, and departing again the latter end of September or beginning of October. It is the only ſpecies found in Europe out of nineteen or twenty enumerated by different authors.

It makes no neſt, but lays two eggs on the bare ground amongſt fern, heath, or long graſs, ſometimes in woods or furze; but at all times contiguous to woods, where it chiefly conceals itſelf by day. The eggs are larger than thoſe of a Blackbird, of an oblong oval, whitiſh, elegantly marbled with light brown and aſh-colour. It generally ſits on the ground, but if diſturbed frequently perches on the limb of a tree, moſt commonly lengthwiſe, not acroſs, as is uſual with moſt birds.

In the duſk of the evening it begins its flight in purſuit of the larger inſects, particularly the Scarabæus Melolontha and Solſtitialis, which riſe from their

their earthy abode about that time. Is alſo fond of the large bodied moths; but few winged inſects eſcape its wide-extended mouth.

It makes a ſingular noiſe, like the ſound of a large ſpinning wheel, and which it is obſerved to utter perched, with the head lowermoſt; beſides which it emits a ſharp ſqueak, repeated as it flies.

The Goatſucker is moſt plentiful in the wild tracts of uncultivated land, interſperſed with rocks and wood. We have ſeen in Scotland eight or ten on wing together in the duſk of the evening, ſkimming over the ſurface of the ground in all directions, like the Swallow, in purſuit of inſects.

GODWIT-CAMBRIDGE.

Scolopax Cantabrigienſis. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 668. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 721. 23.

Cambridge Godwit. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 185. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 146. 16. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iv. p. 36.

We are informed this ſpecies of Snipe was ſhot near Cambridge. Mr. Pennant, to whom we are obliged for the deſcription of this bird, ſays it is larger than the Common Redſhank. The head, upper part of the neck, and the back, are of a cinereous brown; the leſſer coverts of the wings brown, edged with dull white, and barred with black; the primores duſky, whitiſh on their inner ſides; ſecondaries barred with duſky and white; under

under ſide of the neck and breaſt of a dirty white; belly and vent white; tail barred with cinereous and black; legs of an orange-red.

GODWIT-CINEREOUS.

Scolopax caneſcens. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 668. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 721. 22.

Cinereous Godwit. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 180. t. 66. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 145. 15.

This is another ſpecies of Snipe for which the public are indebted to Mr. Pennant, who ſays, the bill was two inches and a half long. The head, neck, and back, variegated with aſh-colour and white; the tail ſlightly barred with cinereous; the throat and breaſt white, the laſt marked with a few aſh-coloured ſpots; the legs long, ſlender, and aſh-coloured.

This was about the ſize of the Greenſhanks; approaches it nearly in colour; but the bill was ſo much thicker as to form a ſpecific diſtinction.

It was killed near Spalding.

GODWIT-COMMON.

Scolopax œgocephala. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 246. 16. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 667. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 719. 16.

Œgocephalus Bellonii. *Raii Syn.* p. 105. A. 4. *Will.* p. 215.—*Ib. Angl.* p. 294.

Limoſa rufa major. *Brif.* v. p. 284. 6.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 282.

Le

Le grande Barge rouſſe. *Buf.* vii. p. 505.

Godwit. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 145. 14. A. *Albin.* ii. t. 70. *Br. Zool.* fol. t. B. B. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 141.

Scolopax leucophæa. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 719. 17?

Limoſa griſea major. *Brif.* v. p. 272. 3. t. 24. f. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 279.

Common Godwit. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 179.—*Ib.* fol. 120. t. B. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 373. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 144. 15.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 245.

Grey Godwit. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iv. t. 161. *Don. Br. Birds*, iv. t. 75.

PROVINCIAL.

Yarwhelp, or Yarwip. Sea Woodcock.

This ſpecies of Snipe is ſubject to very conſiderable variety, both in ſize and plumage; and we conceive authors have erred in making more than one ſpecies out of theſe varieties, which is only a difference occaſioned by age or ſex. Dr. Latham had, in his *Synopſis*, given a variety which, afterward, in his *Index Ornithologicus*, he gave as a diſtinct ſpecies, under the title of Leucophæa; but we do not find any ſufficient character to make it diſtinct from the Œgocephala of Linnæus. In the many we have examined, the markings ſeem to run ſo much into one another that we cannot find a permanent diſtinction.

The weight of this bird is from ſeven to twelve ounces;

ounces; length fifteen or ſixteen inches. Bill from three inches and a quarter to upwards of four inches, a very little reflected, of a pale brown, duſky at the point; irides hazel. The head, neck, and upper parts, are of a light ruſty brown, in ſome inclining to aſh colour; the middle of each feather duſky; breaſt cinereous-brown; belly and under tail coverts white; in ſome the throat and rump are white; from the bill to the eye a whitiſh ſtroke; the prime quill-feathers are black; the ſhaft of the firſt white; tail white, barred more or leſs with duſky brown; legs long and duſky, ſometimes bluiſh grey.

In ſome the upper and under tail coverts are barred or ſpotted with brown or duſky; and other trifling varieties.

One now before us has the greater coverts of the wings ſo deeply margined with light grey-brown as to appear almoſt all whitiſh at a little diſtance; and the ſides of the body have a few long ſtreaks of brown.

Old male birds are ſaid to have ſome black lines on the chin, breaſt, and throat.

Theſe birds continue with us the whole year; in the ſpring reſort to the fens, where they breed; and are taken in nets with the Ruffs, by means of a ſtale or ſtuffed bird.

In the winter it is found on our ſhores, particularly at the mouths of large rivers and inlets, where

where the mud and ſand become bare at low water, where it feeds on inſects.

It is met with in various parts of the continent of Europe and Aſia, as well as in America.

GODWIT-LESSER. Vide *Snipe-jadreca.*

GODWIT-RED.

Scolopax Lapponica. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 246. 15. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 667. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 718. 15.

Limoſa rufa. *Briſ.* v. p. 281. 5. t. 25. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 281.

La Barge rouſſe. *Buf.* vii. p. 504.

Red Godwit. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 181. t. 67.—*Ib.* fol. tab. add. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 372. *Edw.* t. 138. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 142. 13. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iv. t. 160. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 14. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 140.

Small Curlew, *or* Red-breaſted Godwit. *Lin. Tranſ.* i. p. 128.

This ſpecies of Snipe is generally rather larger than the Common Godwit; weight about twelve ounces; length eighteen inches. The bill is full three inches and a half long, a trifle reflected, ſlender, duſky towards the point; the baſe yellowiſh fleſh-colour; irides hazel. The head, neck, breaſt, back, and ſcapulars, ferruginous; the top of the head is ſtreaked with duſky; the back and ſcapulars marked with large black ſpots or bars; from the

the bill to the eye a light-coloured ſtreak; the belly and under tail coverts white; the ſides under the wings barred with duſky; the ſmaller coverts of the wings on the ridge duſky, the next inclining to ferruginous; the larger ones cinereous-brown, light at the tips; greater quill-feathers black, ſhafts white; the outer webs ſlightly edged with white half way down; inner webs white at the baſe; the ſecondary quills duſky from their points half way; baſe white; thoſe next the body ferruginous, like the ſcapulars, barred with black; the rump and upper tail coverts white; the middle feathers of the tail duſky black, the reſt white half way from the baſe, ends black; legs near four inches long, and black; the thighs bare of feathers full an inch above the knee.

In ſome the breaſt is ſtreaked with black, others mottled rufous and white; and the upper tail coverts barred with rufous and brown.

The ſpecimen from which the above deſcription is taken was ſent to us by ſome unknown friend; it was killed early in the autumn.

It is a rare ſpecies in England, and not frequently met with; and we believe never in ſummer. One we ſaw in Cornwall had the breaſt and neck of a bright ferruginous.

It is ſaid to be plentiful in ſome parts of America; is found in numbers in the fens about Hudſon's Bay, where they breed and retire ſouthward.

GOLDEN-EYE.

Anas Clangula. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 201. 23. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 523. *Raii Syn.* p. 142. A. 8. *Will.* p. 282. 13. t. 73. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 867. 87. *Briſ.* vi. p. 416. 27. t. 37. f. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 470.

Le Garrot. *Buf.* ix. p. 222.

Golden eye. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 276.—*Ib.* fol. 154. t. Addend. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 486. *Albin.* i. t. 96. *Will. Angl.* p. 368. t. 73. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 535. 76. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vii. t. 255. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 69.

Brown-headed Duck. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vii. t. 256.

Morillon, *or* Grey-headed Duck. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 277? *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 573. F? *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 537. 77? *Will. Angl.* p. 367.

Anas Glaucion. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 868. 88.

Willughby and Ray ſeem to have given the young, or female, of this ſpecies under the title of Smaller red-headed Duck.

Lewin conſiders his Brown-headed Duck as a diſtinct ſpecies, and ſtates the bill to be eſſentially different.

Nothing has tended ſo much to the diſcovery and aſcertaining the ſpecies of Ducks as the ſingular conformation in the *trachia*, or windpipe, of the males of ſome of this tribe of birds. That of the Golden-

Golden-eye is ſo very different from moſt others that it is an unerring mark of diſtinction.

We have examined many with the ruſty-brown head, as deſcribed by authors for a different ſpecies, ſome of which were males, and had the enlargement of the *trachia*.

A matured male Golden-eye weighs near two pounds; length between eighteen and nineteen inches. Bill black; irides fine bright yellow. Head and upper half of the neck black, gloſſed with green and violet, changeable as viewed in different lights; at the corner of the mouth is a large white ſpot; the lower part of the neck, the breaſt, and all beneath, are white; the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, black; ſcapulars black and white; the coverts of the wings are black, with a white patch on the leſſer, and another on the larger coverts; quill-feathers black, except ſeven of the ſecondaries, which are moſtly white; tail black; legs orange.

The female is conſiderably leſs. The bill is yellowiſh towards the point; the head in this, as well as in the male, is full of feathers, which makes it appear large, but inſtead of being black, it is, as well as the upper part of the neck, of a ruſty-brown; round the middle of the neck is a greyiſh ring; the lower part of the neck and breaſt mottled duſky and cinereous; back duſky, daſhed with cinereous; the coverts of the wings and quills like the male, but the black parts of a duſky colour; the fore part

of the legs and toes yellowiſh, the hind part and webs black.

The young male birds are like the female in plumage, but are larger.

We have taken no ſmall pains in diſſecting a great many of this ſpecies which appeared to be females, but proved males; and all ſuch poſſeſſed the ſwelling in the *trachia*, and the *labyrinth* of the Golden-eye.

It is probable the male of this ſpecies is many years arriving at full maturity, for it is rarely found with the full black head, and the white ſpot at the corner of the mouth.

The ſexes are readily diſcovered in their firſt feathers by paſſing the finger and thumb down the windpipe; the enlargement of the *trachia* is eaſily felt.

This bird, in its immature ſtate, is probably the Glaucion, or Morillon, of various authors. It viſits us in winter in ſmall flocks, and feeds chiefly in rivers contiguous to the ſea; ſometimes killed in freſh waters more remote; is a quick diver, and not eaſily ſhot, except on wing.

Is ſeldom caught in the decoys; but we have frequently bought them in Briſtol market, where they are indiſcriminately ſold for Widgeon.

It retires northward to breed; is found at that ſeaſon in Norway and Sweden; is known alſo in America.

GOOSANDER.

GOOSANDER.

Mergus Merganſer. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 208. 2. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 544. *Raii Syn.* p. 134. A. 1. *Will.* p. 253. t. 64. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 828. 1. *Brif.* vi. p. 231. t. 32.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 423.

Le Harle. *Buf.* viii. p. 267. t. 23.

Gooſander, *or* Merganſer. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 260. t. 92. f. 1.—*Ib.* fol. 147. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 465.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 73. *Will. Angl.* p. 335. t. 64. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 418. 1. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vi. t. 231. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 19. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 79. *Don. Br. Birds*, iii. t. 49.

This is the largeſt ſpecies of Merganſer; weight about four pounds; length two feet four inches. The bill three inches long, narrow, ſerrated, or toothed, on the edges of both mandibles; the tip of the upper hooked; colour red; irides the ſame.

The head and upper part of the neck gloſſy greeniſh black; the feathers on the crown and back of the head are long and looſe; the reſt of the neck, breaſt, and under parts, white; the ſides, above the thighs, undulated with duſky lines; the upper part of the back black; lower part of the back, rump, and tail coverts, browniſh aſh-colour; the leſſer wing coverts white; the reſt aſh-colour, with ſome white; the greater quill-feathers are black, with aſh-colour on the interior webs of ſome of the inner ones; the ſecondaries white, margined with greeniſh

black on the outer webs; the ſcapulars neareſt the body black, the others white; the tail conſiſts of eighteen aſh-coloured feathers, with duſky ſhafts; legs orange.

In ſome ſpecimens the breaſt is of a roſy buff-colour.

Mr. Pennant has given the Dundiver as the female of this ſpecies; but in the deſcription of that bird we have given our reaſons for continuing it as a diſtinct ſpecies.

The Gooſander ſometimes viſits our rivers and lakes in ſevere winters, but retires to the more northern latitudes to breed. Is ſaid to be found in the Hebrides in ſummer, and to continue in the Orknies the whole year. It is not uncommon on the continent of Europe and Aſia, but moſt plentiful towards the north; breeds in Greenland and Iceland; is alſo found in ſome parts of America.

Its food is fiſh, for which it dives with great celerity, and holds its ſlippery prey with great ſecurity by means of its toothed biil, ſo admirably adapted to the purpoſe.

GOOSANDER-RED-BREASTED. Vide *Merganſer red-breaſted.*

GOOSE. Several of the larger ſpecies of the Duck genus, commonly ſo called. The Common Gooſe is given under the title of Gooſe grey-leg.

GOOSE-BEAN.

Anas ſegetum. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 512. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 843. 28.

Bean Gooſe. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 267. t. 94. f. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 472. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 464. 23. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vii. t. 239. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 20. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 65.

PROVINCIAL.

Small Grey Gooſe.

This ſpecies is leſs than the Common Gooſe; weight from five pounds to upwards of ſeven; length from two feet and a half to three feet. The bill is ſmall, compreſſed near the end, of a whitiſh fleſh-colour; the tip, or what is termed the nail, is black (the great characteriſtic mark of diſtinction); irides hazel. The head and neck cinereous brown; the whole under part, as far as the legs, the ſame, but lighter, darkeſt on the thighs; the forehead ſpeckled with white, behind which the feathers are duſky brown; the back is aſh-colour; the lower part of the belly, upper and under tail coverts, white; ſcapulars brown aſh-colour, edged with white; the greater quill-feathers are black; exterior webs grey; ſecondaries cinereous grey, margined with black on the outer webs; coverts grey, the larger ones tipped with white; legs dull orange. There appears to be ſome little variation in the plumage of theſe birds; in ſome the bill is of a dull browniſh red; the upper

part of the back, ſcapulars, and wing coverts, brown, daſhed with cinereous, and tipped with white; greater quills plain duſky black; ſecondaries grey, tipped and margined with white.

Theſe birds come to us early in the winter, ſometimes in large flocks, and are as often ſeen in the uplands as in the fens, reſorting to fields of green wheat, which at that ſeaſon they ſeem to prefer to any other food.

In the ſpring they retire northward to breed; many are ſaid to inhabit Lewis, one of the Hebrides, all the ſummer, and breed there.

It is frequently killed and ſold at market for the Common Wild Gooſe; and indeed is more frequent, but has long been confounded for that bird. The ſpecimen from which our deſcription is taken was killed in Wales; but we have ſeen it as far weſt as Devonſhire.

GOOSE-BERNACLE.

Anas erythropus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 197. 11. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 512. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 843. 31.

Bernicla. *Raii Syn.* p. 137. A. 5. *Will.* p. 274. *Erif.* vi. p. 300. 14.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 411.

La Bernache. *Buf.* ix. p. 93. t. 5.

Canada Gooſe. *Albin.* i. t. 92.

Bernacle, *or* Clakis. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 269.—*Ib.* fol. 150. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 479. *Will. Angl.* p. 359. *Hayes, Br. Birds*, t. 24. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 466. 26. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vii. t. 242. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 20. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 62.

The

The weight of this ſpecies is between four and five pounds; the length about two feet.

The bill is black and ſhort.

The forehead, chin, and cheeks, are white; from the bill to the eye a black line; the reſt of the head, neck, and upper part of the back, black; the breaſt and under parts white; thighs mottled duſky and white; black about the knee; the back, ſcapulars, and coverts of the wings, barred with black, white, and grey; upper tail coverts white; rump black; tail the ſame; legs duſky black.

Theſe birds frequent the north-weſt coaſts of England in winter in large flocks, and are plentiful in ſome parts of Ireland; but are rarely met with in the ſouthern parts of this country, except in very ſevere weather.

Is ſaid to retire north as early as February to breed, and are then found in Ruſſia, Lapland, Norway, and Iceland. Has been met with at Hudſon's Bay.

In the darker ages ſtrange accounts were given of the hiſtory of this bird, which was ſuppoſed to be produced from the ſhell called by Linnæus *Lepas anatifera*, which are frequently found in vaſt abundance adhering by a pedicle to logs of wood that have laid long in the ſea; from which it was given the name of Tree Gooſe. Strange as this may appear in this enlightened age, it was credited and handed down by various authors. Gerard, who

was one of these credulous persons, has given a curious account of it, as may be seen in his Herbal.

GOOSE-BERNACLE-SMALLER. Vide *Goose-brent.*

GOOSE-BRAND. Vide *Goose-brent.*

GOOSE-BRENT.

Anas Bernicla. *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 198. 13. *Gmel. Syst.* ii. p. 513. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 844. 32.

Brenta. *Raii Syn.* p. 130. 8. *Will.* p. 275. t. 69. *Brif.* vi. p. 304. 16. t. 31.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 442.

Le Cravant. *Buf.* ix. p. 87.

Brent, *or* Brand Goose. *Br. Zool* ii. N° 270.—*Ib.* fol. 151.—*Ib. Addend.* t. Q. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 478.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 75. *Albin.* i. t. 93. *Will. Angl.* p. 360. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* t. 25. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 467. 27. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vii. t. 243. *Pult. Cat. Dorset.* p. 20. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 63.

PROVINCIAL.

Rat, or Road Goose. Clatter-goose.

This species is considerably less than the Bernacle. The specimen before us weighed two pounds twelve ounces; length twenty-nine inches. Bill short and black; irides dusky. The head, neck, and upper part of the breast, black; on each side the small part of the neck is a patch of white, mixed

mixed with black; the back, ſcapulars, and wing coverts, are of a browniſh ſlate-colour, duſhed with cinereous; quills black; the under parts of the body ſlate-colour; the ſides a little barred with white; behind the thighs, the vent, and under tail coverts, white; the rump is black; upper tail coverts white; tail black; legs black.

The female is rather leſs; the plumage not ſo dark, and the feathers of the body above and beneath margined with grey, greatly ſo on the wing coverts; the lower part of the rump, as well as the tail coverts, are white.

Young birds are ſaid to want the white mark on the neck.

Theſe birds appear on our coaſts in winter, particularly in the weſt of England, but are moſt plentiful in Ireland, where they are taken in nets placed acroſs the rivers, and are eſteemed good eating; are in greateſt abundance in thoſe rivers that empty themſelves into the northern part of the Iriſh channel. Sometimes appear in vaſt flocks on the coaſts of Picardy, even to a peſt, deſtroying all the corn near the ſea. In the year 1740 theſe birds, we are told, appeared in ſuch prodigious numbers on that coaſt that the inhabitants knocked them down with clubs.

It is ſaid to be eaſily tamed.

They breed far north, and return ſouthward in autumn. In Shetland are called Horra Geeſe. Are common at Hudſon's Bay, and probably breed there.

there. We are informed ſome of theſe birds breed in Ireland: however that may be, the greater part retire more northward for that purpoſe.

GOOSE-CANADA. Vide *Gooſe-bernacle.*

But this is not the true Canada Gooſe. That bird has not been found in this country in a wild ſtate, though it is frequently domeſticated with us, and will breed with the common ſpecies.

GOOSE-EMBER. Vide *Diver-imber.*

GOOSE-FEN. Vide *Gooſe grey-lag.*

GOOSE-GREY-LAG.

Anas Anſer (ferus). *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 197. 9. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 510. *Raii Syn.* p. 136. A. 4.—138. A. 3. *Will.* p. 274. 2. t. 69. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 841. 26.

Anſer ſylveſtris. *Briſ.* vi. p. 265. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 432.

Oie ſauvage. *Buf.* ix. p. 30. t. 2.

Wild Gooſe. *Will. Angl.* p. 358. *Albin.* i. t. 90.

Grey-lag Gooſe. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 266.—*Ib.* fol. 150. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 473. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 459. 31. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vii. t. 238. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 20. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 61.

PROVINCIAL.

Fen Gooſe.

This is the origin of our common domeſtic Gooſe. It weighs eight or nine pounds; length about thirty-three inches.

The

The bill is large and elevated, of a fleſh-colour; the nail white; irides greyiſh.

The head and neck aſh-colour, mixed with light ruſt-colour; back duſky grey; the breaſt and belly whitiſh, clouded with aſh-colour; ſcapulars grey, edged with white; the wing-coverts are compoſed of different ſhades of cinereous, margins of the feathers lighteſt, the leſſer coverts darkeſt; quill-feathers more or leſs black at their ends; the upper and under tail coverts pure white; the tail feathers are duſky, tipped with white, the outer ones almoſt entirely white; legs fleſh-coloured; claws black.

Theſe birds are ſaid to reſide in the Lincolnſhire fens the whole year, where they breed, and the young frequently taken and become tame. It lays eight or nine eggs of a dirty white. The greater part of the large flocks ſeen with us in the winter doubtleſs retire northward to breed. Is frequently killed upon the downs in the ſouth of England, feeding on green wheat. We remember one being ſhot in the wing by a farmer in the neighbourhood of the Wiltſhire downs, was kept alive many years, but would never aſſociate with the tame ones.

This and moſt of the other ſpecies are indiſcriminately called Wild Geeſe.

GOOSE-LAUGHING. Vide *Gooſe white-fronted.*

GOOSE-RAT, or ROAD. Vide *Gooſe-brent.*

GOOSE-

GOOSE-RED-BREASTED.

Anas ruficollis. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 511. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 841. 23.

Red-breaſted Gooſe. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 571. C. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 455. 17. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vii. t. 241.

This ſpecies is leſs than the Common Gooſe; weight about three pounds; length twenty-one inches. Bill brown; nail black; irides yellow-brown. The fore part of the head and crown black, paſſing backwards in a narrow ſtripe to the back; forehead and cheeks ſprinkled with white; between the bill and eye an oval white ſpot, above which is a black line; chin and throat black; behind the eye is white, paſſing down the neck on each ſide; the middle of this white is rufous; the reſt of the neck deep rufous; on the breaſt is a band of black, and another of white; belly white; ſides ſtriped with black; back and wings black; greater wing coverts tipped with grey; upper and under tail coverts white; legs black.

This is a rare ſpecies in England; two or three inſtances only on record. One, Dr. Latham informs us, was ſhot near London in the ſevere froſt of 1766; and another was taken alive in Yorkſhire about the ſame time, ſoon became tame, and was kept amongſt other Ducks in a pond.

This beautiful ſpecies is ſaid to breed in the northern parts of Ruſſia.

GOOSE-

GOOSE-SMALL-GREY. Vide *Gooſe-bean.*

GOOSE-SOLAND. Vide *Gannet.*

GOOSE-WHITE-FRONTED.

Anas albifrons. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 509. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 842. 27.

Anas erythropus. *Faun. Suec.* N° 116. (fem.)

Anſer ſeptentrionalis ſylveſter. *Brif.* vi. p. 269. 3. —*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 433.

L'Oie rieuſe. *Buf.* ix. p. 81.

Laughing Gooſe. *Edw.* t. 153.

White-fronted Gooſe. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 268. t. 94. 1.—*Ib.* fol. 150. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 476. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 463. 22. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vii. t. 240. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 20. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 64. *Don. Br. Birds,* v. t. 102.

This is rather leſs than the Common Gooſe; is ſaid to weigh ſometimes as much as ſeven pounds. The bird now before us is of the general ſize, and was only four pounds four ounces. (It ſhould, however, be remembered, that great allowance is to be made in the weight of birds, as it depends on their condition, and whether the ſtomach is full or empty.) The length twenty-nine inches. The bill is fleſh-coloured, with an orange ſpot on the top at the baſe between the noſtrils; the nail white; irides duſky. The feathers round the baſe of the bill are white, running ſome way on the forehead, bounded by duſky brown; the head, neck, and upper parts, dark brown; the upper part of the back, ſcapulars, and

and wing coverts, margined with grey; breaſt, belly, and ſides, blotched irregularly with large black and white patches; vent, upper and under tail coverts, white; quills duſky; the primores cinereous on the outer webs; tail duſky black, more or leſs margined with white; the outer ones almoſt wholly white; legs and feet orange.

We have met with this ſpecies in general more plentiful than the Bean Gooſe.

It viſits the fenny parts of this country in ſmall flocks in winter; is killed on the coaſt, as well as on our rivers, in ſevere weather; and not uncommonly brought to market and ſold for the common Wild Gooſe.

It retires northward to breed about the month of March. Inhabits the north of Europe and Aſia in ſummer; is frequent in Siberia and part of Ruſſia; common at Hudſon's Bay.

GOOSE-WILD. Vide *Gooſe grey-lag.*

GORCOCK. Vide *Grous-red.*

GOURDER. Vide *Petrel-ſtormy.*

GREBE. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſtrong, ſlender, ſharp-pointed.
Noſtrils linear.
Lore, or ſkin between the bill and eyes, bare.
Tongue ſlightly cloven.
Tail none.

Legs

Legs placed far behind, much compreſſed.
Toes furniſhed on each ſide with a broad, plain membrane; the middle toe united to the inner as far as the firſt joint, and to the outer as far as the middle of the ſecond.

GREBE-BLACK-CHIN.

Colymbus hebridicus. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 594.
Podiceps hebridicus. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 785. 11.
Black-chin Grebe. *Br. Zool.* N° 227. t. 79. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 227. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 292. 12. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* v. t. 201. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 107.

This ſpecies is rather larger than the little Grebe. The chin is black; fore part of the neck ferruginous; hind part mixed with duſky; belly cinereous and ſilvery white intermixed.

Inhabits Tirée, one of the Hebrides.

GREBE-CRESTED.

Colymbus criſtatus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 222. 7. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 589.
Podiceps criſtatus. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 780. 1.
Colymbus major-criſtatus, et cornutus. *Raii Syn.* p. 124. A. 2. *Will.* p. 257. t. 61.
Colymbus cornutus. *Briſ.* vi. p. 45. 4. t. 5. f. 1. —*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 370.
Le Grebe cornu. *Buf.* viii. p. 235. t. 19.

Greater crested and horned Ducker. *Will. Angl.* p. 340. 5. t. 61. f. 1. *Albin.* i. t. 81. *Plot's Hist. Staff.* p. 229. t. 22.

Crested Grebe. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 223.—*Ib.* fol. 132. t. K. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 498. A. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 281. 1. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* v. t. 106. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 102. *Don. Br. Birds,* iii. t. 68.

Colymbus cinereus-major. *Raii Syn.* p. 124. A. 1. *Will.* p. 357. *Albin.* ii. t. 75.

Colymbus cristatus. *Brif.* vi. p. 38. 2. t. 4.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 368.

Le Grebe huppé. *Brif.* viii. p. 233.

Grey or ash-coloured Loon. *Will. Angl.* p. 340. 4. t. 61. f. 4.

Colymbus urinator. *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 223. 9. *Gmel. Syst.* ii. p. 593.

Colymbus. *Brif.* vi. p. 34. 1. t. 3. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 368.

Colymbus major Aldror. *Raii Syn.* p. 125. 6. *Will.* p. 256. t. 51.

Le Grebe. *Buf.* viii. p. 227.

Greater Loon, *or* Arsefoot. *Will. Angl.* p. 339. t. 51. *Edw.* t. 360. f. 2.

Tippet Grebe. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 222. t. 78.—*Ib.* fol. 133. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 283. 2.

PROVINCIAL.

Cargoose. Gaunt.

The

The variety of ſpecies authors appear to have made from this bird has obliged us to be more than uſually diffuſe in the ſynonyms; all of which we conſider to be mere variety occaſioned by age, ſex, and ſeaſon.

A full grown male Creſted Grebe weighs between two and three pounds; length about two feet. The bill is two inches and three quarters long, duſky brown along the ridge of the upper mandible and at the point; the reſt reddiſh fleſh-colour; irides and lore crimſon. The head is much enlarged by a creſt of a duſky colour, ſtanding up on each ſide; the cheeks and throat are ſurrounded by long feathers of a ferruginous colour; from the bill to the eye is a black line, above which is a white one; the chin is white; the hind part of the neck, and the upper part of the body and wings, duſky brown; the under part of the neck, breaſt, and all beneath, beautiful gloſſy white; the primary quill-feathers duſky, ſome of the inner ones tipped with white, the reſt are nearly all white, which, when the wing is cloſed, makes an oblique bar of that colour acroſs it; legs duſky on the outſide; ſome wholly duſky green.

In a male bird now before us the long feathers on the ſides of the head and throat are moſtly duſky, with a mixture of ferruginous; the ſides under the wings, and the thighs, duſky brown; two or three of the outer ſcapulars, and the ridge of the wing, white; the lore is duſky green.

This bird is probably of the ſecond year, and not arrived at maturity.

The female now before us did not weigh two pounds; the length twenty inches to the end of the rump feathers; bill nearly the ſame, but lighter fleſh-coloured; irides rufous brown; the feathers about the head ſcarcely elongated; the upper part of the head, back of the neck, and whole upper parts, duſky, daſhed with aſh-colour; on the crown of the head the feathers are a little lengthened; the lore is brown, beneath which a ſtroke of ſmall brown feathers reach from the mouth to the eye; the cheeks are white, with a few black ſpots near the ſides of the throat; the under parts are wholly of a fine ſatin white from chin to vent; the ſhoulders, and ſmalleſt coverts of the wings, white; the eleven firſt quill-feathers are duſky, the four laſt of them tipped with white; the reſt are white, but a few of them have a duſky ſtreak down the ſhaft; the legs are duſky without, inſide pale fleſh-colour; inner edge yellow; feet duſky beneath, pale fleſh-colour above; edges of the fins yellow; nails bluiſh.

Theſe and other varieties frequently occur; and it is probable that even in maturity two are ſcarcely alike in plumage, and that the full feathers of the head are not perfected till the third year. It muſt alſo be obſerved, that this, as well as many other birds, vary in the colour of thoſe parts deſtitute of feathers, ſuch as the bill, lore, and legs; theſe change with the ſeaſon, and are brighteſt in the ſpring.

There

There can be no doubt that the Tippet Grebe is the female or young of this ſpecies.

Dr. Latham ſeems to have been inclined to this opinion in his *Synopſis*; and in his *Index Ornithologicus* has judiciouſly brought them together.

That author informs us that a large flock of the Creſted Grebes appeared on the ſhores of the river Thames, many of which came under his inſpection; amongſt which he found the greateſt variety about the head, from being perfectly without a creſt, to the moſt complete one with all the intermediate ſtages.

This bird is indigenous to England; breeds in the meres of Shropſhire and Cheſhire, and in the fens of Lincolnſhire.

The neſt is large, compoſed of a variety of aquatic plants; it is not attached to any thing, but floats amongſt the reeds and flags, penetrated by the water.

The female lays four white eggs, about the ſize of that of a Pigeon.

Their principal food is fiſh, in purſuit of which they dive admirably. On the leaſt appearance of danger they plunge under water, depending very little on their wings for ſafety. Is very rarely ſeen on land, and at this ſeaſon ſeldom fly farther than from one ſide of the pool to the other. Mr. Pennant ſays it will carry its young upon its back, or under its wing, when they are tired, and feeds them with ſmall eels.

In the winter these birds visit our coasts and large rivers, especially in hard weather, when the standing waters are frozen.

GREBE-DUSKY.

Colymbus obscurus. *Gmel. Syst.* ii. p. 592.
Colymbus minor. *Brif.* vi. p. 56. 7.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 373.
Podiceps obscurus. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 782. 4.
Le petit Grebe. *Buf.* viii. p. 232.
Black and white Dobchick. *Edw.* t 96. f. 1.
Dusky Grebe. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 225. t. 78. 1. —*Ib.* fol. 133. t. K. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 420. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 286. 5. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* v. t. 198. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 106. *Don. Br. Birds,* ii. t. 44.

This species is rather larger than the Little Grebe; length eleven inches.

Bill rather more than an inch long, and black; edges of the mandible in some red, others flesh-coloured; irides and lore red; sometimes the latter is flesh-colour or brown. The upper part of the head, neck, and body, dusky; in some the cheeks are ferruginous, and forehead white; the under parts, from chin to vent, white; the breast and belly very glossy; in some the white on the throat almost encompasses the neck; the ridge of the wing is white; primary quills dusky; secondaries tipped with white; thighs mixed with dusky. In

ſome the under parts of the neck and ſides of the body are duſky grey, or aſh-coloured; others ſpotted duſky between the legs; legs duſky green on the outſide, fleſh-coloured within; toes fleſh-coloured; fins duſky.

Inhabits the fens of Lincolnſhire, where it breeds. Makes a neſt in the ſame manner as the Creſted Grebe; the eggs are alſo white.

Is found in the winter in our inlets on the coaſt, particularly in Devonſhire, where it is by no means uncommon.

GREBE-EARED.

Colymbus auritus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 222. 8. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 590.

Podiceps auritus. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 781. 3.

Colymbus auritus. *Brif.* vi. p. 54. 6.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 372.

Le petit Grebe huppé. *Buf.* viii. p. 235.

Eared Dobchick. *Edw.* t. 96. f. 2.

Eared Grebe. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 224. t. 79.—*Ib.* fol. 133. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 499. B. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 285. 4. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 104. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, v. t. 107. *Don. Br. Birds*, ii. t. 29.

Colymbus criſtatus minor. *Brif.* vi. p. 42. 3. t. 3. f. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 369.

This ſpecies is larger than the Duſky Grebe; length about one foot. Bill about an inch long,

duſky; a little turned up at the point; reddiſh at the baſe; irides and lore crimſon. The head is well clothed with feathers of a duſky black; the neck and upper parts of the body duſky; behind the eyes, on each ſide, is a tuft of feathers falling backwards of a ferruginous colour; the breaſt and under parts ſilvery white; the feathers on the ſides ferruginous; legs black.

This, like moſt of the genus, is ſubject to ſome variety. In ſome the head and tufts behind the eyes are brown; ſides of the head white; neck white on the fore part, marked with ferruginous ſpots; ſides of the body marked the ſame; the back of the neck and upper parts of the body brown; ſome of the ſecondary quill-feathers and wing coverts next the body are white.

The female, in general, is not ſo full of feathers on the head.

Inhabits the fens of Lincolnſhire, where it breeds; lays four or five white eggs on a floating neſt. Feeds on fiſh and water plants. Is ſometimes found in winter in the inlets and rivers on the coaſt.

Found in the north of Europe, in Iceland, and Siberia.

GREBE-HORNED. Vide *Grebe-ſclavonian.*

GREBE-LITTLE.

Colymbus criſtatus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 223. *γ.*

Colymbus minor. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 591.

——— Fluviatilis. *Briſ.* vi. p. 59. 9.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 374.

Podiceps

Podiceps minor. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 784. 9. *Raii Syn.* p. 125. A. 3. *Will.* p. 258. t. 61.

Yacapitzahoac. *Raii Syn.* p. 177.

Le Grebe de la rivier ou le Caſtagneux. *Buf.* viii. p. 244. t. 20.

Little Grebe. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 226.—*Ib.* fol. 134. t. F. *Will. Angl.* p. 340. t. 61. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 289. 10. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* v. t. 200.

Didapper. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 105. *Don. Br. Birds,* iii. t. 56.

PROVINCIAL.

Dipper. Dobchick, or Dabchick. Small Doucker. Loon. Arſefoot.

The weight of this ſpecies is between ſix and ſeven ounces; length ten inches.

Bill ſcarce an inch long, brown; irides reddiſh hazel. The whole upper parts are of a ruſty brown; pale on the rump; cheeks light ferruginous; the fore part of the neck grey; in ſome the cheeks are of the ſame colour; breaſt and belly gloſſy white, mottled with aſh-colour and light ferruginous; in ſome the ferruginous is wanting, eſpecially in the females; but both ſexes are ſubject to vary in plumage according to age; legs dark dull green.

This is the leaſt and moſt plentiful ſpecies; is common in moſt lakes, ſlow rivers, ſmall ſtreams, and even fiſh-ponds.

It

It ſeldom takes wing, but dives on the leaſt alarm, and will remain under water amongſt the reeds or other aquatic plants with only its bill above for reſpiration.

Its neſt is formed, like the reſt of the Grebes, of a prodigious quantity of flags or other water-plants, but is generally faſtened to the reeds or flags, in order to prevent its being carried away by the current.

The eggs are five or ſix in number, of a dirty white; the ſhape oblong, leſs than thoſe of a Pigeon. Theſe are generally covered with weeds, ſo that when the bird quits her neſt ſuddenly they are not expoſed to view. Notwithſtanding this precaution they are frequently deſtroyed by the water rat.

Mr. Pennant ſuppoſes that the quantity of vegetables collected to form the neſt ferments and gives warmth to the eggs; but we never could diſcover the leaſt warmth in the neſt.

In large rivers theſe birds are frequently devoured by pike and trout while they are diving in purſuit of ſmall fiſh. We once took from the ſtomach of the laſt a water rat weighing fifteen ounces; the trout weighed only four pounds. In the ſpring the males are very active in purſuit of the other ſex, and then frequently fly along the ſurface of the water to a ſmall diſtance: at this ſeaſon it alſo emits a ſhrill chattering noiſe. After the breeding ſeaſon it is frequently ſeen in ſome of our

inlets

inlets of the ſea, where it is ſaid to feed on ſhrimps.

This bird is not uncommon in moſt parts of the old continent, and ſome parts of America, particularly at Hudſon's Bay.

GREBE-RED-NECKED.

Colymbus rubricolis. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 529.

——— ſubcriſtatus. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 590.

Podiceps rubricolis. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 783. 6.

Le Grebe à joues griſes, Jougriſe. *Buf.* viii. p. 241.

Red-necked Grebe. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 499. C. —*Ib. Sup.* p. 69. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 288. 7.— *Ib. Sup.* p. 260. t. 118. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, v. t. 199. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 103. *Don. Br. Birds*, i. t. 6.

Length eighteen inches; bill nearly two inches long; ſides of the baſe of both mandibles, for three quarters of an inch, of a fine orange-yellow, the reſt black; lore brown or blackiſh; irides fine orange red; the crown, and ſides of the head above the eyes, nearly black, and the feathers a little elongated; the hind part of the neck, the back, and wings, dark brown; ſix of the middle ſecondaries white, a little mottled with duſky at the tips; the two or three next outward ones more or leſs white near the tips and inner webs; the chin, ſides under the eyes, and fore part of the neck for above

an

an inch; pale aſh-colour; the reſt of the neck ferruginous-cheſnut, mottled with duſky; from thence to the vent white, like ſatin, mottled on the ſides with duſky irregular ſpots; legs black.

The deſcription of this rare ſpecies we have borrowed from Dr. Latham's *Supplement* to his *Synopſis*, who ſays two of theſe birds were taken alive in Eaſt Kent in April 1786. He alſo mentions two other ſpecimens, one killed at Teignmouth in January, the other at Sandwich in October. The firſt of theſe had the colours of the head and neck much blended, and the ferruginous of the neck only juſt breaking forth. The other weighed nineteen ounces and a half; length twenty-one inches and a half; the bill yellow at the baſe; duſky olive towards the tip; lore duſky; irides pale brown; head quite ſmooth; the ferruginous colour of the neck much blended with duſky; the white on the under parts greatly mottled with the ſame; legs without duſky, within greeniſh yellow. Another variety is mentioned to have a band of white acroſs the lower part of the neck.

This bird is ſuppoſed to inhabit Denmark or Norway.

GREBE-SCLAVONIAN.

Podiceps cornutus. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 783. 5. β.

Colymbus, five Podiceps minor. *Raii Syn.* p. 190. 14.

Colymbus

Colymbus cornutus minor. *Brif.* vi. p. 50. 5.
—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 371.
Le petit Grebe cornu. *Buf.* viii. p. 237.
Horned Grebe. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 288. 6. var. A.

This bird is larger than the Duſky Grebe; length thirteen inches and a half to the end of the rump-feathers; breadth twenty-two inches.

The bill is near an inch long, duſky, lighter at the baſe of the under mandible, and inclining to pink, the very tip light horn-colour; lore crimſon; irides the ſame, but round the pupil a circle of white, and the exterior edge of the iris is ſhaded to nearly white. The head is greatly enlarged by the feathers; thoſe on the top are black, tinged with dark green; the cheeks and throat the ſame; the feathers very long, forming a ſort of ruff; from the baſe of the upper mandible originates a broad bar of dull orange yellow that paſſes through the eye to the hind-head, growing gradually broader; theſe form a tuft on each ſide, and are ſomewhat erectable appearing like ears; the forehead duſky ferruginous; the back of the neck and upper part of the back dark brown, daſhed with ferruginous; the back, ſcapulars, and rump, duſky, faintly edged with cinereous; the wing coverts and twelve firſt quill-feathers brown; the thirteenth white on the inner web; the eleven next all white, except the laſt, which is brown on the outer web; the chin is black, a little mottled with white; the under part

of

of the neck and upper breaſt running far behind and down under the wings, bright ferruginous cheſnut; the reſt of the under parts gloſſy ſatin white; the back part of the thighs ferruginous brown; legs duſky on the outſide, pale on the inſide; toes pale down their middle, duſky at the edges.

This bird, which was reſcued from the hands of a fiſherman as he was juſt going to pick it, was killed near Truro in Cornwall on the fourth of May 1796, and preſented to me by a friend. It was a male bird, and is now in my muſeum. It had no *labyrinth*, nor any thing uncommon in the *trachia*.

We are very much inclined to believe, with Dr. Latham, that it is a variety of the

Horned Grebe. *Synopſis* v. p. 287. 6. t. 91.
The eared or horned Dobchick. *Edw.* t. 145.
The Colymbus cornutus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 591.

Dr. Latham ſays it is found in Sclavonia. Mr. Pennant ſays, in his *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 417, that the Horned Grebe is found at Hudſon's Bay in June, and breeds in freſh water: appears at New York in the ſpring, where it is called the Water Witch, from its vaſt quickneſs in diving.

We cannot, however, help expreſſing our doubts concerning theſe birds. If we conſider that the Grebes are all ſubject to great variety in plumage, occaſioned by age; and if we compare the various deſcriptions given by authors of the Horned, or

Sclavonian Grebe; we ſhall not find any very eſſential difference from the Eared Grebe; at leaſt not more than there is in individual ſubjects of that ſpecies. The ſize is nearly the ſame; the moſt material diſtinction is in the colour of the neck and breaſt. We muſt, however, leave this matter to thoſe who have more frequent opportunities of examining the Eared Grebe in thoſe parts where it is known to breed.

GREBE-TIPPET. Vide *Grebe-creſted.*

GREEN-LEGGED-HORSEMAN. Vide *Green-ſhank.*

GREENSHANK.

Scolopax glottis. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 245. 10. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 664. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 720. 21.

Limoſa griſea. *Briſ.* v. p. 267. 2. t. 23. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 278.

La Barge variée. *Buf.* vii. p. 503?

Pluvialis major. *Raii Syn.* p. 106. A. 8.—p. 190. 6. *Will.* p. 220. t. 55.—*Ib. Angl.* p. 298.

Green-legged Horſeman. *Albin.* ii. t. 69.

Greenſhank. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 183.—*Ib.* fol. 121. t. C. 1. *Artt. Zool.* ii. N° 379. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 147. 18.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 245. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iv. t. 163. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 142.

PROVINCIAL.

Greater Plover.

The

The length of this ſpecies of Snipe is fourteen inches; weight about ſix ounces.

Bill about two inches and a half long, duſky, ſlender; irides hazel.

The head, back and ſides of the neck, and back, cinereous, ſtreaked with duſky; from the upper mandible to the eye a white ſtreak; the under parts, from chin to tail, white, but the white part is narrow down to the fore part of the neck; lower part of the back and rump white; greater wing coverts, ſcapulars, and three or four of the quill-feathers next the body, brown, gloſſed with green; the edges of each feather ſcallopped with duſky and aſh-colour, ſome of them barred on both webs; ſmaller coverts duſky; quills duſky, the inner webs of ſome ſpotted with white; tail white, croſſed with duſky bars; legs very long and ſlender, of a duſky green colour; the outer toe united to the middle one as far as the firſt joint.

In ſome the coverts of the wings, ſcapulars, and upper part of the back, are aſh-colour. Such are probably adults, for we have obſerved the ſpots and bars frequently found on a variety of Snipes and Sandpipers, as well as others, in the autumn, are rarely met with in the ſpring. Some variation is alſo obſerved in the length of the bill and legs; and the bare part of the thigh is in ſome nearly two inches above the knee, in others not above an inch.

Theſe birds are ſometimes ſeen in ſmall flocks

on our coaſts in winter; as alſo in the marſhes and fens contiguous to the ſea. Some few are ſuppoſed to remain with us all the ſummer, and to breed in our fens, from whence we received an egg ſaid to belong to this bird. It is rather leſs than that of the Lapwing, and not very unlike in ſhape and colour, being of an olive-brown, covered with duſky ſpots all over, but ſmaller than thoſe of the Lapwing. The greater part, however, retire northward to breed, and are found in Sweden, Ruſſia, and Siberia. Has been alſo obſerved in America in the province of New York.

GREY, or GRAY. Vide *Gadwall.*

GREY-COOTFOOTED-TRINGA. Vide *Phalarope-grey.*

GREY-PATE. The young of the Goldfinch, ſo called by the birdcatchers before the crimſon on the head appears. *Vide* Finch-gold.

GREY-SKIT. Vide *Rail-water.*

GROSBEAK. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſtrong, both mandibles convex and thick.
Noſtrils ſmall, round.
Tongue truncated.
Toes, three before, one behind.

GROSBEAK-GREEN.

Loxia Chloris. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 304. 27. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 854. *Raii Syn.* p. 85. A. 4. *Will.*

p. 129. t. 44. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 382. 39. *Brif.* iii. p. 190. 54.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 359.

Le Verdier. *Buf.* iv. p. 172. t. 15.

Greenfinch, *or* Green Groſbeak. *Br. Zool.* N° 117.—*Ib.* fol. 107. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 253. B. *Will. Angl.* p. 246. t. 44. *Albin.* i. t. 58. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 134. 36.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 152. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* ii. t. 69. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 11. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 208.

PROVINCIAL.

Green Linnet.

This ſpecies of Groſbeak is rather larger than the Houſe Sparrow; weight near eight drams; length ſix inches and a half.

The bill is thick and whitiſh; irides dark hazel. The head and back yellowiſh green; the edges of the feathers greyiſh, inclining to aſh-colour about the ſides of the head and neck; the rump and breaſt more yellow; the greater quills are yellow on the outer webs; thoſe next the body greyiſh; the tail is ſomewhat forked; the middle feathers duſky; the four outer feathers on each ſide are yellow on their exterior webs; legs fleſh-colour.

The plumage of the female is much leſs vivid, inclining to brown.

This is a very common bird in moſt parts of England in ſummer; becomes gregarious in winter, flocking with Chaffinches and Yellowhammers; but

but in ſevere weather entirely quits ſome diſtricts. It is rather a late breeder. The neſt is compoſed of ſmall dry twigs, bents, and moſs interwoven with wool, and lined with hair and feathers; is commonly placed amongſt ivy ſurrounding a tree, or in ſome thick buſh. The eggs are four or five in number, white, ſpeckled with ruſty red at the larger end, much like thoſe of the Linnet, but larger; their weight thirty-ſeven grains. Its food is principally ſeed and grain.

The native ſong of this bird is trifling, but in confinement it becomes very tame and docile, and will catch the notes of other birds.

GROSBEAK-HAW.

Loxia Coccothrauſtes. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 299. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 844. *Raii Syn.* p. 85. A. 1. *Will.* p. 178. t. 44. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 371. 4. *Brif.* iii. p. 219. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 370.

Le Gros-bec. *Buf.* iii. p. 444. t. 27. f. 1.

Groſbeak, *or* Hawfinch. *Br. Zool.* N° 113.—*Ib.* fol. 105. t. U. f. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 354. C. *Will. Angl.* p. 244. t. 44. *Albin.* i. t. 56. *Edw.* t. 188. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* ii. t. 67. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 109. 4.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 148. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 11. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 206. *Don. Br. Birds,* ii. t. 43.

PROVINCIAL.

Cherry Finch.

The length of this ſpecies is ſix inches; weight about two ounces.

The bill is three quarters of an inch long, half an inch thick at the baſe, and remarkably ſtrong, of a pinkiſh hue when alive, but ſoon fades to a light-brown horn-colour; irides grey. The crown of the head and cheeks are bay; between the bill and eye, and round the noſtrils, is black; the chin and throat the ſame; hind part of the neck aſh-coloured; the back and ſcapulars cheſnut-brown; rump and upper tail coverts light brown, inclining to aſh-colour; the breaſt light brown, tinged with bloſſom-colour, whitiſh toward the vent; the greater quills are duſky black; the points, from the fourth, including the ſecondary quills, as far as the fifteenth or ſixteenth, are gloſſy bluiſh-black, truncated at their ends, and four or five of them bent in form of a battle-axe; on the middle of their inner webs a white ſpot; three or four of the leſſer quills cloſe to the body are the colour of the back; the ſmalleſt coverts duſky; beneath a few are white, making a ſmall bar of that colour on the wing; the greateſt coverts of the ſecondary quills are cinereous grey on their outer webs; the tail is black; the inner webs half white from the points, except the two middle feathers; the coverts of the tail are very long, and reach nearly to the end; the legs are pale brown.

We are informed the female wants the black ſpot on the chin. It is probable, however, ſuch may

may be a variety, as we have examined a great many of both ſexes, all of which had more or leſs black on that part; but the females in general have leſs of the bay-colour on the head. However, this is not to be depended on, as they vary conſiderably in that part from age.

Dr. Latham ſays this ſpecies is ſubject to great variety of plumage; that the top of the head in ſome is whitiſh, ſurrounded with rufous, in others wholly black; that the band in the wings in ſome is almoſt white, in others grey, and again wholly wanting; and that ſpecimens have been ſeen wholly black.

Theſe birds uſually viſit England in the autumn, and continue with us till the month of April. It appears in ſmall flocks, ſeldom more than four or five, but are in no parts common. We once ſaw as many as a dozen together, feeding on the hawthorn berries in Badmington Park in Glouceſterſhire. The facility with which they break the hard ſtones of that fruit to get at the kernel is aſtoniſhing. It is done apparently with as much eaſe as other ſmall birds break hempſeed.

No inſtance has been recorded of its breeding with us; but Dr. Latham aſſures us he had one ſent to him in the ſummer months. What the ſong of this bird may be in the ſeaſon of love, authors are ſilent about; but we have heard it ſing pleaſantly, in low plaintive notes, even in winter, when the weather has been unuſually warm.

It is more plentiful in France; appears about Burgundy in April, where it breeds.

The neſt is compoſed of dried fibres intermixed with liverwort, and lined with finer materials.

The eggs are of a bluiſh green, ſpotted with olive-brown, with a few irregular black markings. Is alſo common in Italy, Germany, Sweden, and part of Ruſſia.

GROSBEAK-PINE.

Loxia Enucleator. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 299. 3. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 845. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 372. 5.

Coccothrauſtes canadenſis. *Briſ.* iii. p. 250. 15. t. 12. f. 3.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 378.

Le Dur-bec, *ou* Gros-bec de Canada. *Buf.* iii. p. 457.

Greateſt Bulfinch. *Edw.* t. 123. 124. M. and F.

Pine Groſbeak. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 114. t. 49. f. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 209.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 64. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 111. 5.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 148. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, ii. t. 68. *Walc. Syn.* t. 207. *Don. Br. Birds*, i. t. 17.

This is larger than the laſt ſpecies; weight rather more than two ounces; length above ſeven inches. Bill thick at the baſe, and hooked at the point, colour duſky; irides hazel.

The head, neck, breaſt, and rump, crimſon; the back and leſſer coverts of the wings black, edged with reddiſh; the greater wing coverts tipped with

with white, forming two bars on the wing; quill-feathers duſky, edged on their external webs with dirty white; lower part of the belly and vent aſh-colour; the tail is a little forked, duſky, margined whitiſh; legs brown.

The female is brown, tinged with green; in ſome yellowiſh.

This bird is met with in this kingdom only in the moſt nothern parts, inhabiting the pine foreſts of Scotland, feeding on the ſeeds of that tree. It is ſuppoſed they breed in thoſe parts, as Mr. Pennant ſaw them flying about the pines in the foreſt of Invercauld in Aberdeenſhire on the 5th of Auguſt.

Dr. Latham obſerves they are found in North America and Hudſon's Bay; that they make their neſt in trees at a ſmall height from the ground, compoſed of ſticks, lined with feathers, laying four white eggs.

Is found alſo in the pine foreſts of Siberia, Lapland, and the northern part of Ruſſia.

GROUS. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill convex, ſhort, ſtrong.
Skin above the eyes naked, ſcarlet.
Noſtrils hid in the feathers.
Tongue pointed.
Legs feathered.

GROUS-BLACK.

Tetrao Tetrix. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 274. 2. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 784. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 635. 3.

Urogallus minor. *Raii Syn.* p. 53. A. 2. *Will.* p. 124. t. 31. *Briſ.* p. 186. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 52.

Le Coq de bruyeres a queue fourchue. *Briſ.* ii. p. 210. t. 6.

Black Cock, Black Game *or* Grous, Heath Cock. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 93. t. 42.—*Ib.* fol. 85. t. M. 1. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 314. C. *Will. Angl.* p. 173. t. 31. *Albin.* i. t. 22. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 733. 3.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 213. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iv. t. 133. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 7. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 181. *Don. Br. Birds*, iv. t. 97.

PROVINCIAL.

Heath Fowl, or Heath Poult.

This ſpecies ſometimes weighs as much as four pounds; length about twenty-three inches. Bill duſky; irides hazel. The head, neck, and whole body, is of a gloſſy blue-black, particularly about the neck, breaſt, and rump; over the eye the bare ſcarlet ſkin is granulated; the coverts of the wings duſky brown; the four firſt quill-feathers black; the next white at the bottom; the lower half and tips of the ſecondaries white; under wing coverts white; the thighs are dark brown, ſometimes marked with a few white ſpots; the tail conſiſts of

ſixteen

ſixteen black feathers; the exterior ones bend outwards, and are much longer than thoſe in the middle, which makes the tail very forked; the under tail coverts pure white; legs covered with hair-like feathers of a dark brown, ſpeckled with grey; toes pectinated.

The female weighs about two pounds; the plumage is very different from that of the male. The general colour is ferruginous, barred and mottled with black above; the under parts paler, with duſky and brown bars; the tail-feathers are ſtrait and even at the end, variegated with ferruginous and black.

The Black Grous is at preſent chiefly confined to the more northern parts of this kingdom, population and culture having driven them from the ſouth, except in a few of the more wild, uncultivated parts; in the New Foreſt in Hampſhire, Dartmoor and Sedgemoor in Devonſhire, and the heathy hills in Somerſetſhire, contiguous to the latter. It is alſo found in Staffordſhire, and in North Wales, and again in the north of England; but no where ſo plentiful as in ſome parts of the highlands of Scotland. The males are polygamous, and fight deſperately for the females.

In the month of April the male places himſelf on an eminence as ſoon as it is light in the morning, crows and claps his wings, to which the females reſort.

After the courting ſeaſon the males aſſociate peaceably

peaceably together in ſmall packs; are fond of woody, heathy, and mountainous ſituations; but will occaſionally viſit the corn-fields in the autumn, retiring almoſt wholly to woods in the winter, and perch on trees.

The female lays ſix or ſeven dirty white eggs, blotched with ruſt-colour, about the ſize of thoſe of a Pheaſant. Theſe are depoſited amongſt the higheſt heath, without much appearance of a neſt.

The young follow the female for ſome time. The males are ſcarcely diſtinguiſhable from the other ſex till they are above half grown, when the black feathers begin to appear firſt about the ſides and breaſt. Their food is chiefly the tops of heath and birch, except when the mountain berries are ripe, at which time they devour bilberries and cranberries moſt voraciouſly.

GROUS-HYBRIDUS.

Tetrao hybridus. *Faun. Suec.* N° 201.

Tetrao Tetrix. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 636. 3. δ. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 784. 2. γ.

Urogallus minor punctatus. *Brif.* i. p. 191. A. —*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 53.

Spurious Grous. *Br. Zool.* i. p. 268. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 314. B.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 62. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 734.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 214.

This bird has been deſcribed by Linnæus and others as a diſtinct ſpecies, or a mixed breed between the Black and Wood Grous.

It

It is ſaid to differ from the Black Grous in having reddiſh ſpots on the neck, breaſt, wings, and thighs; and in being of a ſuperior ſize. Is ſaid to have been formerly met with in Scotland.

Dr. Latham has conſidered it as a mere variety of the Black Grous.

In his *Synopſis Supplement* he has recited the accounts given by Dr. Sparrman, who ſays it is of the ſize of the female Great or Wood Grous, and ſuppoſed to be produced from that breed and the male Black Grous; that it varies greatly in colour, ſcarcely two being found exactly correſponding; and that it is a remarkably ſtupid bird. Its notes reſemble moſt that of the Wood Grous, but louder, harſher, and every way more diſagreeable.

This Gentleman likewiſe remarks, that the birds hitherto met with, whether aſſociating with the male birds or females, are ever of the male ſex; and that it is not uncommon in the woods of Sweden and Finland.

Mr. Pennant, in his Supplement to the *Arctic Zoology*, ſays, The Spurious Grous, or Racklehanen of the Swedes, is a breed between the cock of the Black Grous and a female of the Great Grous: its note partakes of both ſpecies. It is reſtleſs, conſtantly moving from tree to tree; is therefore hated by ſportſmen, as it gives other birds notice of their approach. This variety is well figured by Dr. Sparrman in his *Muſeum Carlſonianum*, tab. xv.—P.

Notwith-

Notwithſtanding the above accounts we cannot help entertaining ſome doubt of its being a mixed breed; a circumſtance ſo unnatural in a ſtate of nature, and of which we find no other inſtance.

If this ſpecies is met with ſo common in Sweden, how is it that none but males are found?

The Wood Grous, as well as the Black Grous, are found plentiful in Norway, and numbers are brought into this country every year; and yet we cannot learn that any ſuch bird as the Hybridus is found there. And yet Dr. Latham ſays he was informed by Dr. Tunſtall that he was told by ſome old Scotch gentlemen that both the Wood, as well as the Spurious Grous, were extant in Scotland within their memory.

We muſt, however, conſider this matter as in a ſtate of obſcurity, and that nothing has been advanced on the ſubject to induce us to believe the bird in queſtion is any other than a mere variety of the male Black Grous. Some authors have, indeed, deſcribed the female to be of a grey colour, ſpotted with black.

A ſingular bird is mentioned in the *Naturaliſt's Calendar*, ſuppoſed to be a mixed breed between the Common Fowl and Pheaſant, ſhot in the woods. But then, in this caſe, the male or female was a domeſticated bird, and moſt probably the former. For further particulars, ſee the article Pheaſant.

GROUS-RED.

Tetrao Lagopus. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 750. 4. γ.

Tetrao Scoticus. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 641. 15.

Bonaſa Scotica. *Briſ.* i. p. 199. 5. t. 22. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 55. *Buf.* ii. p. 252.

Attagen. *Briſ.* i. p. 209. 9.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 58. *Buf.* ii. p. 252.

Red Game, Moorcock, Gorcock. *Raii Syn.* p. 54. A. 3. *Will. Angl.* p. 177. *Albin.* i. t. 23. 24.

Red Grous. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 94. t. 43.—*Ib.* fol. 85. t. M. 3. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 746. 13.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 216. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* t. 135. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 183.

This ſpecies weighs about twenty ounces; length ſixteen inches. Bill black; irides hazel; above the eye is a ſcarlet fringed membrane bare of feathers. The noſtrils are covered with black and ferruginous feathers; the head and neck pale tawny, ſpotted black; breaſt and belly dull purpliſh-brown, croſſed with numerous narrow duſky lines; quills duſky; the tail conſiſts of ſixteen feathers; the four middle ones are barred with tawny-red, the reſt black; legs covered with ſoft whitiſh feathers down to the claws, which are of a light horn-colour, broad and concave underneath.

The female weighs about ſixteen ounces; the colour not ſo dark as in the male.

This bird is only to be met with in the extenſive uncultivated

uncultivated waſtes covered with heath, particularly the moſt mountainous ſituations; are driven from the ſouth by cultivation. The mountains of Wales are now the moſt ſouthern parts theſe birds are found in; are not uncommon in Yorkſhire, and from thence northward upon the moor lands; but no where ſo plentiful as in the highlands of Scotland, where the moors are unbounded.

It is alſo found on the weſtern iſlands, and in the mountains and bogs of Ireland; but it is remarkable that theſe birds ſhould ſeem to be confined to theſe kingdoms. Linnæus did not ſeem to be acquainted with it, and Gmelin has given it as a variety of the Ptarmigan. Buffon ſpeaks of a white variety which he names L'altagas blanc, and ſays it is found about the mountains of Switzerland, and thoſe of Vicenza. But there is little doubt this is the Ptarmigan.

The Red Grous never reſort to woods, but confine themſelves wholly to the open moors, feeding on the mountain and bog berries, and, in defect of theſe, on the tops of the heath.

It lays from eight to fourteen eggs, much like thoſe of the Black Grous, but ſmaller. The young keep with the parent birds till towards winter, and are called a pack or brood; in November they flock together in greater numbers, ſometimes thirty or forty, where they are plentiful, at which time they are extremely ſhy, and difficult to be ſhot.

We never remember but one inſtance of its

being found at a distance from the moors. This was a female, taken alive near Wedhampton in Wiltshire, in the winter of the year 1794, and communicated by the late Edward Poore, Esq. who shewed us a part of the bird. By what unaccountable accident it should have been driven to so great a distance from its native moors is difficult to be assigned, as the nearest place they are known to inhabit is the South of Wales; a distance, in a strait line, not less than sixty miles.

GROUS-SPURIOUS. Vide *Grous-hybridus.*

GROUS-WOOD.

Tetrao urogallus. *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 273. 1. *Gmel. Syst.* i. p. 746. *Raii Syn.* p. 53. A. 1. *Will.* p. 123. t. 30. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 634. 1.

Urogallus major. *Brif.* i. p. 182.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 51.

Coq de Bruyere, *ou* Tetras. *Buf.* ii. p. 191. t. 5.

Capricalca. *Sib. Scot.* xvi. t. 14. 18.

Cock of the Wood or Mountain. *Raii Syn.* p. 53. A. 1. *Will. Angl.* p. 172. t. 30. *Albin.* ii. t. 29, 30.

Wood, *or* Great Grous. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 92. t. 40, 41.—*Ib.* fol. M. M. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 312. A.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 62. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 729. 1. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iv. t. 132. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 180. *Don. Br. Birds,* iv. t. 89.

In

In Scotland commonly known by the name of Capercalze, or Caperkally.

This noble ſpecies is not much inferior in ſize to a Turkey; weight ſometimes twelve or thirteen pounds, but more frequently ſeven or eight; length two feet eight or nine inches. The bill is above two inches long, very ſtrong, the upper mandible much convex and hooked, the point hanging over the under mandible very conſiderably when cloſed, as in birds of prey, and projecting over the ſides, not meeting at the edges, as in moſt birds, by which means it can cut its food like a pair of ſciſſars; the colour yellowiſh; irides hazel. The noſtrils are covered with duſky feathers; over the eye is a bare red ſkin, under the eye a ſmall ſpot of white feathers; the head is duſky, a little daſhed with aſh-colour; the feathers on the chin and throat are duſky black, and long; the neck dark aſh-coloured, finely ſpeckled with duſky; the breaſt is of a fine dark gloſſy green; the reſt of the under parts black, with ſpots of white, moſt about the thighs and vent; the wing coverts and ſcapulars cheſnut-brown, finely ſpeckled with duſky, at the junction of the wing to the body is a little white; greater quills duſky; ſecondaries like the coverts, ſlightly tipped with white; the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, aſh-colour, marked with innumerable ſmall undulated lines and ſpecks of black; the two outer rows of feathers

thers covering the tail are greatly longer than thoſe in the middle, and gradually lengthening, the under ones reaching nearly to the end of the tail; theſe are ſeven or eight in number, laying immediately over each other; their ends are white, making as many white bars on each ſide; the tail is conſiderably rounded, conſiſting of eighteen black feathers, marked with a few ſpots of white on the ſides; the legs are covered with brown hair-like feathers; the edges of the toes ſtrongly pectinated; claws duſky and blunt.

The female differs exceedingly both in ſize and colour; weight about four pounds. Bill duſky; head, neck, and back, are barred with tawny red and black; the throat tawny-red; breaſt pale tawny, with ſome white ſpots on the upper part; the belly barred with pale tawny and black, the feathers tipped with white; ſcapulars tipped the ſame; quill-feathers duſky, mottled on the exterior webs with light brown; the tail is of a dark ruſt-colour, barred with black, and tipped with white.

This ſex is deſcribed by ſome authors to have but ſixteen feathers in the tail. This variation muſt have been occaſioned by the loſs of ſome not noticed, for we have never ſeen an inſtance where the ſexes differ in this particular. It is a ſtrong character, that ſeems to divide birds of apparent ſimilitude, as in the Corvorant and Shag, and many of the Duck tribe, the females of which ſo frequently reſemble each other.

The male of this ſpecies is polygamous, and lives ſeparate from the females, except in the amorous ſeaſon. Their manner and habits are very like thoſe of the Black Grous, except that this ſeems to be confined wholly to foreſts of pine, on the tender ſhoots of which it feeds. It was formerly met with in Scotland and Ireland, but are are now extinct.

The female is ſaid to lay from eight to ſixteen eggs, of a white colour, ſpotted with yellow, larger than thoſe of our domeſtic fowl. Dr. Latham ſays he is well informed the neſt of one found in Scotland was placed on a Scotch pine; if ſo, it differs from all the genus, who are known to lay their eggs on the bare ground.

It is not uncommon in the pine foreſts of Norway, from whence we have received it. Is alſo found plentiful in Ruſſia and Siberia, in Italy, and ſeveral parts of the Alps.

GUILLEM. Vide *Guillemot-fooliſh.*

GUILLEMOT. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſlender, pointed; the upper mandible ſlightly bending towards the end; baſe covered with ſhort feathers.

Noſtrils lodged in a hollow near the baſe.

Tongue ſlender, almoſt the length of the bill.

Legs furniſhed with three toes, all placed forward, and webbed.

GUILLEMOT-

GUILLEMOT-BLACK.

Colymbus Grylle. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 220. 1. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 584.

Uria Grylle. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 797. 2.

Uria minor nigra, Columba groenlandica. *Briſ.* vi. p. 76. 3.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 379. *Raii Syn.* p. 121. 6. *Will.* p. 245.

Le petit Guillemot. *Buf.* ix. p. 354.

Greenland Dove, *or* Sea Turtle. *Albin.* ii. t. 80. *Will. Angl.* p. 326. t. 78.

Black Guillemot. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 236.—*Ib.* fol. 138. t. H. 4. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 437. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 332. 3. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vi. t. 221. *Wale. Syn.* i. t. 95. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 17.

PROVINCIAL.

Scraber.

This ſpecies weighs fourteen ounces; length near fourteen inches. The bill is black, ſtrait, ſlender; inſide of the mouth yellow-red.

The whole plumage is black, except ſome of the wing coverts and ſecondary quills, which are tipped with white; legs red.

Some are ſaid to be found wholly black; others ſpotted black and white; and that the plumage is changed to white in winter.

Theſe birds are not frequent on the ſouthern coaſts, but are not uncommon in the north, on the Farn iſlands, and in Scotland in the Hebrides. We

have ſeen it rarely on the coaſt of Wales near Tenbeigh, where a few breed annually; but no where elſe that we could find from thence to St. David's.

It lays one egg of a dirty white, blotched with pale ruſt-colour, which is depoſited under ground, or in ſome hole in the rocks.

Frequent in Greenland, Hudſon's Bay, and other northern parts.

GUILLEMOT-FOOLISH.

Colymbus Troile. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 220. 2. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 585.

Uria. *Briſ.* vi. p. 70. 1. t. 6. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 377.

Uria Troile. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 796. 1.

Lomwia Hoieri. *Raii Syn.* p. 120. A. 4. *Will.* p. 244. t. 65.

Le Guillemot. *Buf.* ix. p. 350. t. 25.

Fooliſh Guillemot. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 234.—*Ib.* fol. 138. t. H. 3. *Artt. Zool.* ii. N° 436. *Will. Angl.* p. 324. *Albin.* i. t. 84. *Edw.* t. 359. f. 1. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 329. 1.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 265. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vi. t. 220. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 17. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 96. *Don. Br. Birds*, ii. t. 28.

PROVINCIAL.

Sea-hen. Scout. Kiddaw. Murre. Lavy. Willock. Tinkerſhire.

This

This ſpecies weighs about twenty-four ounces; length ſeventeen inches.

The bill is black, three inches long, ſtrait, ſharp-pointed; inſide of the mouth yellow; irides duſky. The baſe of the bill is covered with ſoft feathers, which, with the head, neck, back, wings, and tail, are of a deep mouſe-coloured brown; the tips of the leſſer quill-feathers white; the whole under ſide of the body pure white; on the ſides under the wings a few duſky lines; from the eye to the hind-head is a ſingular line occaſioned by a diviſion of the feathers; legs duſky.

Theſe birds are found in great abundance in various parts of our high rocky coaſts from north to ſouth, and in ſome places perfectly ſwarm. It is not uncommon to ſee hundreds ſitting upon their eggs on the ledge of a rock in a line, nearly touching each other.

The female lays but one egg, of a greeniſh colour, blotched and marbled with duſky, ſo variable that ſcarce two are ſeen alike. They ſeldom quit their eggs unleſs diſturbed, but are fed with ſprats and other ſmall fiſh by the male. In places where they are ſeldom diſturbed it is with difficulty they are put to flight, and may ſometimes be taken with the hand; others flutter into the water, appearing not to have much uſe of their wings.

They begin to ſettle on their breeding places early in May, and wholly leave the ſouthern parts of the kingdom the latter end of Auguſt.

The Razorbill is frequently found in the ſame ſituation, but ſeldom breed on the ſame cliff, at leaſt not cloſe to or intermixed with the groups of Guillemots.

Both theſe birds are indiſcriminately called Willocks and Murres in ſome parts.

The young ſeldom leave the rocks till they can fly, and are of the ſame colour with the parent birds.

GUILLEMOT-LESSER.

Colymbus minor. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 585.

Uria Troile. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 797. 1. β.

Leſſer Guillemot. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 235. t. 83.

—*Ib.* fol. 138. *Artt. Zool. Sup.* p. 69. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 332. 2. *Walc. Syn.* t. 97.

PROVINCIAL.

Winter Guillemot. Morrot.

This bird is leſs than the preceding ſpecies; its weight is eighteen or nineteen ounces; length about ſixteen inches. Bill and irides the ſame as the laſt. The upper part of the head, hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, are black; from the eye a duſky ſtreak pointing backwards; the tips of the ſecondary quill-feathers are ſlightly marked with white; the cheeks, throat, and all beneath, white; along the ſides and on the thighs a few duſky ſtreaks; legs black.

Theſe

These are found sparingly on the southern coasts in winter only, but more frequently in the north.

Many doubts have been entertained with regard to this bird. Dr. Latham, in his *Synopsis*, was inclined to believe it no other than the Foolish Guillemot, and in his *Index Ornithologicus* has put them together. There are some circumstances, however, that forbid us from coinciding with that excellent ornithologist. It is to be observed, that besides the difference in size and plumage, this bird is rarely met with in the south till the month of November; whereas the other species always leave us before September, and do not appear again till the ensuing spring; and that the young are at the time they depart exactly like the old ones. In the same state of doubt and uncertainty has the Razorbill and the Black-billed Auk been held, under the heads of which we shall have occasion to say more on the subject.

Mr. Pennant observes, these and the Black-billed Auks haunt the Firth of Forth, during winter, in large flocks, where they are called Morrots; and that they retire before spring. Where such opportunity offers it is much to be wished some naturalist would pay attention to the doubts in question.

GUILLEMOT-SPOTTED.

Uria Grylle. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 797. 2. var.
Black Guillemot. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 333. var.
Spotted Guillemot. *Br. Zool.* ii. t. 83. f. 2.
Spotted Greenland Dove. *Edw.* t. 50.

There is no doubt but this bird is a mere variety of the Black Guillemot, more or leſs ſpotted.

GULDEN-HEAD. Vide *Puffin.*

GULL. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſtrong, ſtrait, but bending down at the point; on the lower mandible an angular prominence.

Noſtrils oblong, narrow, placed in the middle of the bill.

Tongue a little cloven.

Body light; very full of feathers; wings long.

Legs ſmall, naked above the knees.

Feet ſmall; toes before webbed; back toe ſmall.

GULL-ARCTIC.

Larus Paraſiticus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 226. 10. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 601. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 819. 15.

Stercorarius longicaudus. *Briſ.* vi. p. 155. 3.—p. 150. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 402.—p. 401.

L'Abbe à longue queue. *Buf.* viii. p. 445.

Strunt-jager. *Raii Syn.* p. 127. 2.

Arctic Birds. *Edw.* t. 148. 149. M. & F.

Arctic Gull. *Br. Zool.* ii. N°245. t. 87. M. & F. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N°459. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 389. 16. t. 99. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vi. t. 207. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 116.

PROVINCIAL.

PROVINCIAL.

Feaſer. Dung-hunter.

The length of this ſpecies is about twenty-one inches. The bill is an inch and a half long, pretty much hooked, and of a duſky colour; noſtrils placed in a kind of cere.

The top of the head is black; on the ſides, forehead, neck, and under parts of the body, white; acroſs the breaſt a pale duſky bar; the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, black; the baſe of the quills white on the inner webs; the two middle feathers of the tail are four inches longer than the reſt; legs black, ſcaly.

This, like all the genus, is liable to vary in plumage according to age. In ſome the white parts are mixed with brown, and the black parts duſky brown; the middle feathers of the tail alſo very little longer than the reſt.

The female is ſaid by ſome to be entirely brown, paleſt beneath; others aſſert this ſex to be like the male, which is moſt probable, and that the brown variety is only young birds in their firſt feathers.

This bird is not uncommon in the Hebrides and in the Orknies, where they breed amongſt the heath, appearing in May, and retire in Auguſt. Has been met with as far ſouth as Yorkſhire.

It is ſaid to make a neſt of graſs and moſs in ſome marſhy place, and lay two eggs, the ſize of thoſe of a Hen, aſh-coloured, ſpotted with black.

This

This and other ſpecies of Gulls purſue the leſſer ones, not for the ſake of their dung, as ſome have aſſerted, but to make them diſgorge, which they catch with great dexterity before it reaches the water.

It is to be remarked all this tribe are voracious, and if purſued by a Hawk or other bird that creates alarm, it readily diſgorges in order to lighten itſelf and eſcape by flight. It is no uncommon thing to ſee them bring up a large quantity of half-digeſted food when ſlightly wounded by ſhot: tamed Gulls will do the ſame if driven by a dog. Gulls float lightly on the ſurface of the water by reaſon of the quantity of feathers in proportion to their weight, and ſeem incapable of diving. If wounded ever ſo ſlightly and fall in the water, they never attempt to dive like other aquatic birds.

The Arctic Gull is found in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Ruſſia, as far as Kamtſchatka; is common in Greenland.

GULL-BLACK-HEADED.

Larus ridibundus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 225. 9. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 601. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 811. 2.

Larus cinereus. *Raii Syn.* p. 128. A. 5. *Will.* p. 264.

Gavia ridibundus phœnicopos. *Brif.* vi. p. 197. 14.

—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 413.

La Mouette rieuſe. *Buf.* viii. p. 433.

Brown-headed Gull. *Albin.* ii. t. 86.

Black-

Black-headed Gull. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 252.—*Ib.* fol. 143. t. L. 5. *Artt. Zool.* ii. N° 455. *Lath. Syn.* vi p. 380. 9.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 268. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vi. t. 212. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 115. *Plott. Hift. Staff.* p. 231. 7.

PROVINCIAL.

Puit, or Pewit Gull. Black-cap. Sea-Crow. Mire-Crow. Crocker.

This ſpecies is fifteen inches in length; weight nine or ten ounces. Bill ſlender, deep red; orbits the ſame; irides hazel. The head and throat black; on each eyelid a ſmall white ſpot; back and wings aſh-colour; the prime quills white, more or leſs margined and tipped with black, the firſt and ſecond ſlightly ſo on the outer web, the three next wholly white on that part; from the ſixth the exterior webs are aſh-coloured; the neck, whole under parts, and tail, are white; legs and feet red; claws black.

Theſe birds appear to be ſubject to great variety from age, or at leaſt in their change in the firſt year, and in thoſe changes have been deſcribed as different ſpecies. The Red-legged Gull of authors is only this bird before it is arrived to maturity; and there ſeems no doubt but the old birds loſe the black on the head in the winter, and do not aſſume it again till the breeding ſeaſon; but there is generally

nerally a little black about the ears; the bill and legs alſo loſe their bright colour.

We have ſeen hundreds of theſe birds together in the winter, but have never ſeen one with a black head at that ſeaſon.

They appear in great abundance in the autumn on the coaſt of Caermarthen and Glamorganſhire, particularly about the mouths of rivers. At that time the head is white, in ſome mottled with brown, with a duſky ſpot behind the ear; the back and wing coverts in young birds are mottled with brown and white; the tail croſſed with a duſky bar at the end; the bill and legs ſcarcely tinged with red.

Towards ſpring the back begins to aſſume the aſh-colour; then the wing coverts, and the bill and legs, obtain their proper colour; the black behind the ears ſpread and meet behind, and on lifting up the feathers of the crown about the month of March the ſtubs of the black feathers are to be obſerved. At this time alſo ſome few black feathers appear on the throat; but the perfect black head is not aſſumed during their ſtay in thoſe parts. In Devonſhire we have ſeen them complete in feather later in the ſpring, but have obſerved the ſame appearance in winter.

The Black-headed Gull is ſaid to breed in Lincolnſhire on the fens, and in other parts of England upon the borders of rivers.

Dr. Plott aſſures us, in his *Hiſtory of Staffordſhire*, that

that in his time these birds annually visited a pool in Staffordshire, in the parish of Norbury, which pool was called Pewit Pool, on account of these birds breeding on the islands. He also assures us that they would not breed on any other land than that of the proprietor of the before-mentioned place; and that, on the death of the owner, they deserted the pool for three years, but only retired to another estate belonging to the next heir.

In these more enlightened times more substantial reasons might be assigned for their leaving their usual breeding-place. The Doctor further states, that they appeared about the latter end of March or beginning of April, and retired again before winter. The young birds were accounted good eating, and were taken by driving them into nets before they could fly; that fifty dozen were taken at a driving; and that five shillings per dozen was the usual price.

The young were kept alive and fattened on offal. It is also added, that three drivings were generally made in a season; and that anciently as many were taken, as the profit amounted to fifty or sixty pounds.

No author mentions their being seen in winter, having at that time been made a distinct species under various denominations, particularly that of Red-legged Gull. See that bird, under which the synonyms will be found.

It makes a nest on the ground with rushes, dead grass,

graſs, and ſuch like materials, and lays three eggs of an olivacious brown, marked with ruſty brown blotches.

Found in Ruſſia and Siberia. Inhabits North America.

GULL-BLACK-TOED.

Larus crepidatus. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 602. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 819. 14.

Catarracta Cepphus. *Raii Syn.* p. 129. 11. *Will.* p. 267.—*Ib. Angl.* p. 351. t. 67.

Stercorarius ſtriatus. *Briſ.* vi. p. 152. 2. t. 13. f. 2. —*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 401.

L'Abbe, *ou* Stercoraire. *Buf.* viii. p. 441. t. 34.

Black-toed Gull. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 244. t. 86. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 460. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 387. 15. —*Ib. Sup.* p. 268. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vi. t. 216. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 118.

The weight of this ſpecies is about eleven ounces; length fifteen or ſixteen inches.

The bill is an inch and a half long; the noſtrils are placed in a kind of cere.

The head and neck dirty white; the ſides of the laſt marked with duſky; breaſt and belly white, croſſed with numerous duſky and yellowiſh lines; ſides and vent barred tranſverſely with black and white; the back, ſcapulars, wing coverts, and tail, black, edged with white or pale ruſt-colour; the ſhafts and tips of the quills white, the exterior webs

and

and upper half of the interior black; the lower part of the latter white; tail black, tipped with white; the two middle feathers in ſome near an inch longer than the reſt; ſhafts white; the exterior webs of the outmoſt ſpotted with ruſt-colour; the legs of a bluiſh lead-colour; lower part of the toes and webs black.

We have obſerved one in the muſeum of Dr. Latham darker in colour, and mixed with ferruginous; breaſt mottled with white; the tail a little rounded at the end. This was killed near Horſham in Suſſex. Two others only are recorded to have been killed in England; one ſhot near Oxford, the other in Lancaſhire.

Said to be more frequently met with on the continent, particularly in Denmark.

Suppoſed to breed at Hudſon's Bay, arriving there in April, and makes a ſlight neſt of graſs; lays two ferruginous eggs, ſpotted with black.

GULL-BROWN. Vide *Gull-ſkua.*

GULL-BROWN-HEADED.

Larus erythropus. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 597.
Larus ridibundus. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 812. var. γ.
Red-legged Gull. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 533. E.
Brown-headed Gull. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 383. 11.

This bird is undoubtedly a variety of the Black-headed Gull in its approach to maturity. We have ſeen many with the head and throat mottled brown and

and white; though it is not uncommon that when they are so far advanced towards perfection on that part, to find them, with the coverts of the wings, brown, edged with white, and the tail tipped with black, as this bird is described to be. *See* Black-headed and Red-legged Gulls.

GULL-BROWN and WHITE. Vide *Gull-wagel.*

GULL-CLOVEN-FOOTED. Vide *Tern-black.*

GULL-COMMON.

Larus canus. *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 224. 3. *Gmel. Syst.* ii. p. 596. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 815. 9.

Larus cinereus minor. *Raii Syn.* p. 127. A. 3. *Will.* p. 262. t. 76.

Gavia cinerea. *Brisſ.* vi. p. 175. 8. t. 16. f. 1. —*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 408.

Le Grand Mouette cendrée. *Buf.* vii. p. 384.

White web-footed Gull. *Albin.* ii. t. 84.

Common Gull. *Br. Zool.* ii N° 249. t. 89. f. 2. —*Ib.* fol. 142. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 458.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 70. *Will. Angl.* p. 345, t. 76. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 378. 8. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vi. t. 215. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 110. *Pult. Cat. Dorset.* p. 18. *Don. Br. Birds,* ii. t. 46.

PROVINCIAL.

Sea Mall, or Sea Mew.

This ſpecies weighs fifteen or ſixteen ounces; length about ſeventeen inches.

Bill yellow; irides hazel. The head, neck, tail, and under parts of the body, white; the back, ſcapulars, and wing coverts, aſh-colour, the former tipped with white; the primary quills black; the two or three firſt have a ſpot of white acroſs the ends, but the tips are black, the reſt are tipped with white; the ſecondaries like the back, tipped with white; legs dull white, or tinged with green.

This is the deſcription of the bird maturely feathered. In the firſt year it is more or leſs mottled all over with brown and white, with a duſky bar acroſs the end of the tail. In the ſecond year the head, neck, under parts, and tail, are white, the two firſt ſtreaked with duſky; the laſt retains the bar at the end; the back and ſcapulars are aſh-coloured, but the coverts of the wings ſtill retain brown and white mottled feathers. In this ſtate it has long been conſidered as a diſtinct ſpecies, and called the Winter Mew, or Gull (ſee that bird). We ſhall here remark, that too much caution cannot be obſerved with regard to this tribe of birds; none perhaps have puzzled the naturaliſt more from the variation in plumage at different ages.

All the Gulls found in this country are more or leſs mottled for the firſt year, and ſome probably do not arrive to maturity till the third or fourth year, which we can ſpeak of as a fact from having kept them on purpoſe to aſcertain this point, and which we ſhall enlarge more upon under the article Herring Gull.

The Common Gull is one of the moſt plentiful ſpecies; is found on moſt parts of our coaſt. They breed upon the ledges of the rocks cloſe to the ſea-ſhore; ſometimes not far above the water. We ſaw ſome hundreds ſitting on their neſts in an iſland off St. David's; the neſts were made of ſea-weed, and were placed near together about fourteen feet from the beach. The eggs were two or three in number, of a dull olive-brown, blotched with duſky, the ſize of a ſmall Hen's egg. When diſturbed were exceedingly clamorous, and not much alarmed by repeatedly ſhooting at.

This bird is frequently ſeen in winter at a conſiderable diſtance from the coaſt; will flock with Rooks in ſevere weather, and follow the plough for the ſake of the *larvæ* of the Chaffer *(Scarabæus Melolonthe)* and worms.

GULL-GREAT-BLACK-BACKED.

Larus marinus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 225. 6. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 598. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 813. 6.

Larus niger. *Briſ.* vi. p. 158. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 403.

Le Goéland noir. *Buf.* viii. p. 405. t. 31.

Larus maximus ex albo et nigro varius. *Raii Syn.* p. 127. A. 1. *Will.* p. 261.

Great Black and White Gull. *Will. Angl.* p. 344. t. 67. *Albin.* iii. t. 94.

Black-backed Gull. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 242.—*Ib.* fol. 140. t. L. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 451. *Lath. Syn.*

Syn. vi. p. 371. 2. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vi. t. 208. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 18. *Walc. Syn.* t. 112.

PROVINCIAL.

Cobb.

The weight of this ſpecies is four pounds three quarters; length near thirty inches; breadth five feet nine or ten inches.

Bill bright yellow, very thick and ſtrong, three inches and a half in length; on the lower mandible is a blood-red ſpot, duſky in the middle; irides fine yellow; eyelids red-orange. The head, neck, rump, tail, and whole under parts, white; back and wing coverts duſky black; prime quills black, the firſt tipped with white for two inches or more, the ſecond the ſame, with a black bar acroſs the white, the reſt more ſlightly tipped with white; the ſecondaries are alſo tipped more or leſs with white, as are their coverts and two or three of the ſcapulars; legs fleſh-colour.

This bird and the Leſs Black-backed Gull, hereafter deſcribed, have hitherto been confounded for the ſame ſpecies; but from frequent opportunities of obſerving their manners, as well as by diſſection, proving both ſexes to be alike in plumage, we are able without doubt to pronounce them diſtinct ſpecies.

It is not a very plentiful ſpecies, but is ſometimes ſeen on moſt of our coaſts, but no where ſo plen-

tiful as on the extenſive ſandy flats of the coaſt of Caermarthenſhire, between Laugharne and Tenbeigh, where we have ſeen it at all times of the year.

They generally keep in ſmall flocks of eight or ten, ſometimes in pairs, but never herd with the other Gulls.

It was natural to believe, as they were ſeen on that coaſt all the ſummer, they muſt breed ſomewhere near, but in our reſearches from that part as far as St. David's we could not diſcover where they bred, but were informed by the fiſhermen (who call them Cobbs) they breed on the Steep Holmes and on Lundy iſlands in the Briſtol channel. The Leſs Black-backed Gull, as well as the Herring Gull, we found the neſts of in great abundance: but none of theſe birds were to be ſeen in the ſame places.

The young, for the firſt two or three years, are mottled all over with brown and white; the bill is light horn-colour, tip black; quill-feathers duſky; tail mottled, near the end a duſky bar; tips white; irides and orbits duſky. We ſhot ſeveral birds of this deſcription in company with them, of both ſexes; their weight and ſize little inferior; and as theſe are always found to aſſociate with them, and as there is no other ſpecies of Gull half ſo large, there can be no doubt of its being the young of this bird.

In this imperfect ſtate this has been deſcribed by

by ſome authors for a diſtinct ſpecies, under the title of Wagel; others, who have not conſidered the ſize as eſſential, may have made the young of the Leſs Black-backed and Herring Gulls the Wagel; all of which are mottled nearly in the ſame manner during the firſt two or three years.

We have ſeen the young of this ſpecies with the dark colour appearing on the back. It is a great enemy to the fiſhermen; will tear and devour the largeſt fiſh from the hooks when left dry by the ebbing tide.

GULL-GREAT-BLACK AND WHITE. Vide *Gull-great-black-backed.*

GULL-GREAT-GREY.

The bird given by Ray under this title is evidently the young of one of the larger ſpecies of Gulls, probably that of the Herring Gull or Great Black-backed Gull.

GULL-HERRING.

Larus fuſcus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 225. 7. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 599. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 815. 8.

Larus cinereus maximus. *Raii Syn.* p. 127. A. 2. *Will.* p. 262.

Larus griſeus. *Briſ.* vi. p. 162. 3.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 405.

Gavia griſea. *Briſ.* vi. p. 171. 6.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 407.

Le Goéland a manteau gris brun. *Buf.* viii. p. 379.

Herring Gull. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 246. t. 88.—*Ib.* fol. 141. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 452. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 372. 3. *Will. Angl.* p. 345. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vi. p. 7. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 113. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 18.

This ſpecies weighs about thirty-three ounces; length twenty-three inches.

Bill yellow; on the lower mandible a reddiſh-orange ſpot; irides light yellow; orbits red. Head, neck, tail, and under parts, white; back, ſcapulars, and wing coverts, aſh-colour; quill-feathers duſky, the five firſt black towards their ends, with a white ſpot near the tip; legs pale fleſh-colour.

The young are at firſt mottled all over with brown and dirty white; the quills duſky, without any white at the tips; tail with a duſky bar at the end; bill horn-colour; irides duſky; legs dark. In the ſecond year the colours continue the ſame, but rather lighter; in the autumnal moulting the back becomes aſh-colour; the irides get lighter, inclining to yellow; the bill the ſame; the reſt of the plumage as before. In this ſtate we have one now living of two years old laſt breeding ſeaſon; and now, in October, ſhews no inclination to make any further change this year; from which we may fairly conclude theſe birds do not arrive at maturity till the ſpring of the third year, and perhaps not till the autumn, the principal moulting ſeaſon. Nor can we be yet certain it is then perfect; for, upon examining

examining ſpecimens we have of the next change, we find the wing coverts ſtill mottled with brown; the head and neck ſtreaked with duſky brown; the bar in the tail broken by numerous white undulated ſtreaks running down the webs; the quills, back, ſcapulars, and under parts of the body, perfect; bill and irides yellowiſh; legs pale fleſh-colour. This ſhould ſeem the laſt ſtage towards perfection; and as this was killed in the ſummer, it is moſt probable they are not perfected till the autumn of the third year.

In the two firſt years the young of this and the Leſs Black-backed Gull are ſo much alike that they cannot be aſcertained till the matured feathers begin to ſhew on the back.

Whether theſe immatured birds breed we cannot be certain; but we are inclined to believe they do, as we ſaw a great many of them intermixed with the perfect ones in a Gullery on an iſland off St. David's, where the neſts were innumerable, and were equally clamorous with the others when diſturbed. The neſts were on the top of the iſland, amongſt the graſs and looſe ſtones; they were compoſed of a ſmall quantity of long dry graſs; the eggs, two in number, of a dark olive-brown, with duſky blotches.

This bird, like others of the genus, feeds indiſcriminately on fiſh, and various other productions of the ſea, particularly the *Aſterias*, or Star-fiſh. It is ſometimes obſerved to trample the ſoft ſand by

moving the feet alternately in the ſame place. For what purpoſe this ſingular action is intended we cannot ſay, unleſs it is to force up the ſand eels, or ſome hidden prey.

The Herring Gull is found plentiful on all our ſhores, and not leſs frequent in all the northern parts of Europe, and elſewhere.

GULL-LAUGHING.

Larus atricilla. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 225. 8. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 600. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 813. 4.

Larus major cinereus Baltneri. *Raii Syn.* p. 129. 8. *Will.* p. 263. t. 67.

Gavia ridibunda. *Brif.* vi. p. 192. B. t. 18. f. 1. —*Ib.* 8vo ii. p. 413.

Baltner's great aſh-coloured Sea-mew. *Will. Angl.* p. 346. t. 67.

Laughing Gull. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 454. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 383. 12.

This ſpecies is larger than the Black-headed Gull; length eighteen inches. It differs from that bird only in the legs, which are black; the bill is, however, ſtronger, and the head larger. We do not recollect this bird having been noticed in England, or at leaſt recorded in the liſt of Britiſh birds.

In the month of Auguſt 1774 we ſaw five of them together feeding in a pool upon the Shingly Flats near Winchelſea; two only were black on the head, the others were mottled all over with brown.

One

One of them was ſhot; but although the remaining four continued to reſort to the ſame place for ſome time, the old ones were too ſhy to be procured. We alſo ſaw two others near Haſtings in Suſſex. They may eaſily be known from the Black-headed Gull even flying; the flight is different; the bird appears much larger, and the tail ſhorter in proportion.

It is found in Ruſſia, and in ſome parts of America; and is ſaid to be plentiful in the Bahama iſlands. Is ſuppoſed to breed at Hudſon's Bay; at leaſt a bird ſimilar to it is ſaid to make its neſt in the pine-trees, and lay four lead-coloured eggs.

GULL-LESS-BLACK-BACKED.

Larus argentatus. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 600?

Silvery Gull. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p 533. C.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 70. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 375. 5.

Larus marinus. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 814. 6. var. β.

This ſpecies is greatly inferior in ſize to the Great Black-backed Gull, and rather ſuperior to the Herring Gull. It weighs about thirty-ſix ounces, and rarely more; length twenty-four inches. Bill yellow, with an orange ſpot on the lower mandible; ſize and ſhape like that of the Herring Gull; irides pale yellow; orbits red-orange.

Head, neck, tail, and whole under parts, pure white; back, ſcapulars, and wings, duſky black; prime quills duſky, towards their ends black; the point

we had an opportunity of examining them very attentively, this was not near ſo plentiful as the other ſpecies. The proportion was certainly not more than one in twenty, which muſt invalidate every idea of its being the male of the other ſpecies. Not a ſingle one of the Great black-backed Gull was to be ſeen on the iſland.

The eggs and young of this bird which we found in the neſts were ſo like thoſe of the Herring Gull that there was no diſcriminating mark; the eggs, indeed, were in general larger; the young were covered with a ſoft brown down, mottled with duſky.

This is by far a leſs numerous ſpecies than the Herring Gull, but much more plentiful than the Great black-backed Gull.

GULL-PEWIT, or PUIT. Vide *Gull-black-headed.*

GULL-RED-LEGGED.

Larus cinerarius. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 224. 4. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 597.

Larus ridibundus. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 812. 2. var. β.

Gavia cinerea minor. *Brif.* vi. p. 178. 9. t. 17. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 409.

Larus albus major. *Raii Syn.* p. 129. 9. *Will.* p. 264.

La petite Mouette cendrée. *Buf.* viii. p. 430.

Greater White Gull of Belon. *Will. Angl.* p. 348.

Red-legged Gull. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 533. E. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 381. 10.

This

This bird, ſpoken of by various authors as a diſtinct ſpecies, is no other than the Black-headed Gull in its different ſtages of change before it arrives to maturity.—*Vide* Gulls Black-headed and Brown-headed.

Is frequently known by the name of Red-legs.

GULL-SKUA.

Larus catarractes. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 226. 11. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 603. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 818. 12.

Catarractes et Catarracta. *Raii Syn.* p. 128. A. 6. —*Ib.* 129. 7. *Will.* p 265.—*Ib. Angl.* p. 348. 349. t. 67.

Larus fuſcus. *Briſ.* vi. p. 165. 4.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 405.

Le Goéland brun. *Buf.* viii. p. 408.

Brown Gull. *Albin.* ii. t. 85.

Skua Gull. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 343.—*Ib.* fol. 140. t. L. 6. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 531. A. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 385. 14. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vi. t. 211. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 117.

This ſpecies is rather ſuperior in ſize to the Raven; weight three pounds; length two feet. The bill is an inch and three quarters long, black, and much hooked at the end; is covered for more than half its length with a kind of black cere.

The upper part of the head, neck, back, and wings, deep brown; the feathers margined with ferruginous; about the forehead and chin tinged with

with aſh-colour; the breaſt and all beneath pale duſky ferruginous; the quills are brown, white at the baſe; tail deep brown; roots and ſhafts white; the legs are black, rough, and ſcaly; talons black, ſtrong, and much hooked.

This is a bold rapacious bird; preys on the leſſer Gulls as well as fiſh; is ſaid to attack the Eagle, and even man if he approaches their neſt.

It breeds in the Orkney iſlands, and is much eſteemed in the iſle of Foula, from a ſuppoſition that it defends the flocks from the Eagle; is rarely ſeen in the ſouth; one in the muſeum of Dr. Latham was killed at Greenwich.

It prefers the colder climates; is common in Norway and Iceland; and alſo found in the ſouthern hemiſphere in ſeveral of the higher latitudes; has been met with at Falkland Iſland, and particularly at Port Egmont, where they were called by our circumnavigators Port Egmont Hens.

GULL-SMALL-BROWN. Vide *Tern-brown.*

GULL-SMALL-CLOVEN-FOOTED. Vide *Tern-black.*

GULL-TARROCK.

Larus tridactylus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 224. 2. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 595. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 817. 11. β.

Larus nævius. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 225. 5.

Larus cinereus Bellonii. *Raii Syn.* p. 128. A. 4. *Will.* p. 263. t. 68.—p. 266. t. 66.

Gavia

Gavia cinerea nævia. *Brif.* vi. p. 185. 11. t. 17. f. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 410.

La Mouette cendrée tachetée. *Buf.* viii. p. 424.

Tarrock. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 251.—*Ib.* fol. 142. t. L 3. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 533. D.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 70. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 392. 18.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 268. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vi. t. 213. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 109.

This bird had long been conſidered as a diſtinct ſpecies, but was, in the laſt works of Mr. Pennant and Dr. Latham, given as the young of the Kittiwake, of which there is no doubt.

The ſize is the ſame as that bird; the bill is duſky black. In plumage it differs in having ſome black about the head; generally near each ear is a ſpot; ſometimes a little black under the throat; and others a creſcent of that colour on the hind part of the neck; the wing coverts duſky, edged with grey; the tail tipped with black, except the outer feather on each ſide; a ſmall protuberance inſtead of a hind toe.

This appears to be the plumage of the ſecond year, when they are found at their breeding-places with the Kittiwake. In the firſt year no doubt they are more mottled with brown, like all the young Gulls, and are not completed in feather till the third year. *Vide* Kittiwake.

GULL-WAGEL.

Larus nævius. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 598.

Larus marinus. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 814. 6. γ.

Wagellus

Wagellus Cornubienſium. *Raii Syn.* p. 130. A. 13. *Will.* p. 262. t. 66.

Le Goéland varié, Griſard. *Buf.* viii. p. 413. t. 33.

Wagel Gull. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 247. A.—*Ib.* fol. ii. 422. *Artt. Zool.* N° 453. *Will. Angl.* p. 349. t. 66. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 375. 6. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vi. t. 209. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 111. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 18.

With reſpect to the plumage of this bird all authors pretty nearly agree; but vary conſiderably as to ſize. It is generally deſcribed to be from the ſize of the Herring Gull to that of the Great Black-backed Gull. The bill duſky; irides hazel. The whole plumage compoſed of a mixture of brown aſh-colour and white; quills black; tail mottled black and white, with a black bar near the end; tip white; legs duſky fleſh-colour.

Theſe birds may be ſeen in great abundance on all our ſhores in every ſeaſon of the year, and is in fact not a diſtinct ſpecies, but the young of both the Black-backed Gulls and the Herring Gull. We have ſeen all theſe birds in their different ſtages of changing their plumage, and at preſent poſſeſs a live ſpecimen which we have had upwards of two years, and now only in the autumn begins to ſhew the plumage of the Herring Gull, and probably will not be complete till this time next year. For further remarks we refer our readers to *Gull leſs-black-backed.*

GULL-

GULL-WHITE-WEB-FOOTED. Vide *Gull-common.*

GULL-WINTER.

Larus hybernus. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 596.

Larus fuſcus, hybernus. *Raii Syn.* p. 130. A. 14. *Will.* p. 266. t. 66.

Guaca-guaca. *Raii Syn.* p. 130. 12. *Will.* p. 268. *Ib. Angl.* 352.

Gavia hyberna. *Brif.* vi. p. 189. 12.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 411.

Larus canus. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 816. 9. β.

Mouette d'hyver. *Buf.* viii. p. 437.

Winter Mew, Coddy Moddy. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 248. t. 86.—*Ib.* fol. 142. t. L. 2. *Will. Angl.* p. 350. t. 66. *Albin.* ii. t. 87. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 384. 13. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 114. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vi. t. 210. *Don. Br. Birds,* iv. t. 77.

This is another of the Gulls which has been unneceſſarily multiplied into a diſtinct ſpecies, when in fact it is no other than the Common Gull in the ſecond year's plumage, the intermediate ſtage between the firſt or neſtling feathers and that of the adult. The bill is horn-colour, duſky at the tip; irides hazel. The top of the head, hind part and ſides of the neck, white, marked with duſky ſtreaks; back and wing coverts aſh-coloured, the latter mottled with brown; under parts white; quills

black, more or leſs tipped with white; the tail white, with a duſky bar near the end; legs whitiſh.

It is probable this, and ſome of the ſmaller ſpecies of Gulls, arrive at their full plumage in the ſummer of the ſecond year; and that this bird having only been obſerved in winter has occaſioned its name: but we have killed it pretty late in the ſpring. However, the brown mottled coverts of the wing, and the bar on the tail, ſeem to diſappear about the breeding ſeaſon; but frequently ſome few duſky ſtreaks on the head and neck are retained longer.

Theſe are common on all our ſhores, and are frequently ſeen together with the matured birds far inland in the winter ſeaſon, feeding on the ploughed lands.

GYRFALCON. Vide *Falcon-jer.*

H.

HAGISTER. Vide *Magpie.*

HAWK. A name commonly given to many ſpecies of the Falcon genus.

HAWK-BLUE. Vide *Henharrier* and *Falcon-peregrine.*

HAWK-DOR. Vide *Goatſucker.*

HAWK-DUCK. Vide *Falcon-peregrine* and *Moor Buzzard.*

HAWK-FISHING. Vide *Oſprey.*

HAWK-GOS.

Falco palumbarius. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 130. 30. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 269. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 29. 65. *Raii Syn.* p. 18. 1. *Will.* p. 51. t. 3. & 5.

Aſtur. *Briſ.* i. p. 317.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 91.

L'Autour. *Buf.* i. p. 230. t. 12.

Goſhawk. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 52. t. 24. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 99. *Albin.* ii. t. 8. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 9. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 58.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 16. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 9.

This is a large ſpecies of Falcon; is ſuperior in ſize to the Buzzard; length twenty-two inches or more. The bill is blue, tip black; cere yellow-green; irides yellow.

The head, hind part of the neck, back, and wings, deep brown; over the eye is a white line, and a broken patch of the ſame colour on the ſide of the neck; breaſt and belly marked with numerous tranſverſe bars of black and white; the tail is long, aſh-coloured, with four or five duſky bars; legs yellow; claws black.

Theſe birds vary a little in their markings, but the ſize and elegant ſlender ſhape at once point it out. The wing when cloſed does not reach near the end of the tail.

The Goſhawk is rarely found in England, but is

ſaid to be not uncommon in Scotland in the more wooded parts, where it breeds, and is a great deſtroyer of game. Is ſaid to build in trees, and to lay four white eggs. Is alſo found in North America.

It was held in high eſtimation in the days of falconry, and was uſed for the larger ſorts of game.

HAWK-NIGHT. Vide *Goatſucker.*

HAWK-PIGEON. Vide *Hawk-ſparrow.*

HAWK-SPARROW.

Falco Niſus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 130. 31. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 280. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 44. 107.

Accipiter fringillarius. *Raii Syn.* p. 18. A. 2. *Will.* p. 51. t. 5.

Accipiter. *Briſ.* i. p. 310. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 89.

Epervier. *Buf.* i. p. 225. t. 11.

Sparrow-Hawk. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 62.—*Ib.* fol. t. A. 10. A. 11. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 226. N. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* t. 3. *Albin.* i. t. 5. *Will. Angl.* p. 86. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 20. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 99. 85.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 26. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 20.

The weight of the male of this ſpecies is about five ounces, that of the female nine; the former meaſures in length about twelve inches, the latter fifteen.

The bill is bluiſh, duſky at the point; cere yellow; irides bright orange-yellow.

In

In ſome of both ſexes the plumage of the upper parts are of a deep bluiſh grey; in others brown, edged with ferruginous; the under parts of the female are more fully marked with minute undulated lines of deep brown; the male is inclined to ruſt-colour on the breaſt, which in the other is whitiſh; on the back of the head, in both ſexes, is an obſcure broken patch of white; quill-feathers duſky, barred with black on the outer webs, and ſpotted with white at the baſe of the inner; the tail like the back, with broad bars of duſky black, the extreme point whitiſh; legs long, ſlender, yellow.

This is a very common ſpecies in moſt of the wooded or encloſed parts of the kingdom, but leſs frequent in the more champaign parts. It ſeldom makes a neſt, but generally takes poſſeſſion of that which has been deſerted by a crow. It lays four or five eggs of a dirty white, ſometimes of a bluiſh tinge, blotched at the large, and ſometimes, though rarely, at the ſmaller end with ruſt-colour.

The female Sparrow Hawk is a very bold bird; has been trained for hawking with ſucceſs, though its flight is not ſo rapid as the longer-winged Hawks.

It is a great deſtroyer of game and young poultry; we have frequently known them carry away half a brood of chickens before the thief was diſcovered. They fly low, ſkim over a poultry yard, ſnatch up a chick, and out of ſight in an inſtant.

It is obſervable that the moſt generous Hawks (as

they were formerly termed), that is, the moſt tractable, have long and pointed wings, the ſecond feather being the longeſt. Of this diviſion the Falcons, properly ſo called, belong; the Hobby, Merlin, and Keſtril, are alſo of this kind.

This ſpecies, as well as the Goſhawk and all the Buzzards, are ſhort winged. Theſe have the third and fourth feather in the wing nearly of the ſame length, and longer than the ſecond; ſo that the wings when ſpread have a more rounded appearance at the end.

The more generous Hawks, we have frequently obſerved, kill their prey as ſoon as caught by eating the head firſt; whereas the Buzzards, in particular, begin eating their prey indiſcriminately. We have ſeveral times taken Partridges and other birds from them which had one ſide of the breaſt or a thigh devoured, and the bird ſtill alive.

HAY-BIRD. Vide *Pettychaps-leſſer.*

HEATH-COCK, or HEATH-FOWL. Vide *Grous-black.*

HEDGE-SPARROW. Vide *Warbler-hedge.*

HELLIGOG. Vide *Razorbill.*

HENHARRIER.

Falco cyaneus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 126. 10. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 276. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 39. 94.

Pygargus accipiter (mas). *Raii Syn.* p. 17. A. 5. *Will.* p. 40. t. 7.

Falco torquatus (mas). *Brif.* i. p. 345.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 100.

Lanarius cinereus. *Brif.* i. p. 365. 17.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 106.

Oiſeau St. Martin. *Buf.* i. p. 212.

Hen Harrier. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 58. t. 28.—*Ib.* fol. p. 68. t. A. 6. *Will. Angl.* p. 72. *Edw.* t. 2. 225. *Albin.* ii. t. 5. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* t. 1. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 18. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 88.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 22. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 17. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 3. *Don. Br. Birds,* iii. t. 59.

FEMALE, or RING-TAIL.

Falco Pygargus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 126. 11. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 277. *Raii Syn.* p. 17. 5. *Will.* p. 40.

Falco torquatus (fem.) *Brif.* i. p. 345. 7.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 100.

La Soubuſe. *Buf.* i. p. 215. t. 9.

Ring-tail. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 59.—*Ib.* fol. p. 68. t. A. 7. *Albin.* iii. t. 3. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* t. 2. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 18. F. *Will. Angl.* p. 72. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 89. 95.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 22. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 18.

Falco Hudſonius. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 128. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 277. *Brif.* vi. *Sup.* p. 18.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 119.

Falco Buffoni. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 277.

Ring-tail Hawk. *Edw.* t. 107. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 106.

White-rumped Bay Falcon. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 54. 34, var. B.

Hudſon's Bay Ring-tail. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 91. 76.
Cayenne Ring-tail. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 91.

It will be manifeſt, by the above ſynonyms, that we conſider the Henharrier and the Ringtail to be of the ſame ſpecies.

In this we have followed the example of Dr. Latham, who, in his laſt ornithological works, has brought them together. We will not, however, take upon us abſolutely to determine this point, but ſhall give ſuch remarks as have recently inclined us to that opinion.

The Henharrier, in its moſt perfect ſtate, weighs about thirteen ounces; length eighteen inches and a half.

The bill is black; cere and irides yellow. Head, neck, breaſt, and whole upper parts, are of a fine light grey; round the head is a wreath of ſhort ſtiff feathers white at the baſe, ſlightly tipped with grey; the firſt ſix quill-feathers black, white at the baſe, and ſlightly tipped with grey; the reſt of the quills grey on their outer webs and tips, white on the inner webs; tail feathers white, except the two middle, on which are ſometimes a few markings; the exterior webs of all are grey, and not the leaſt appearance of any bars; vent, upper and under tail coverts pure white; legs long, ſlender, yellow.

In this bird now before us the wings when cloſed do not reach to the end of the tail by two inches; the firſt feather very ſhort, the third and fourth the longeſt, and nearly the ſame length.

Another

Another weighed twelve ounces; length eighteen inches. This is very like the firſt deſcribed, but rather inclined to brown on the ſcapulars; and the tail-feathers all, except the middle ones, barred on the inner webs more or leſs; the ſecond and third feathers from the outſide a little barred on the outer web near the ſhafts. In another ſpecimen the breaſt was ſtreaked with duſky, and ſeveral of the ſmaller coverts of the wings were ferruginous like the female; ſo that this part ſeems to be the laſt that arrives to perfection.

The Ringtail, or female, weighs about eighteen ounces; length twenty inches. Bill, cere, irides, and legs, the ſame as the Henharrier. Head and whole upper parts of a deep duſky brown; the feathers on the head, neck, and wing coverts, are margined more or leſs with rufous; round the head a wreath of ſhort feathers, rather lighter in colour; the under parts are pale rufous-brown, with large duſky ſtreaks; greater quills duſky, with a daſh of cinereous on the outer webs; upper tail coverts white; tail marked with three or four brown and duſky bars, the lighter bars ſhaded to rufous on the inner webs, which underneath appear whitiſh; the outer feather in ſome is of a light colour and plain; the tips of all whitiſh.

Various are the opinions concerning theſe birds. Some authors have ever conſidered them as male and female; others have ſhifted their opinion frequently. That males of the Ringtail are found

there

there is no doubt, two inſtances of which have come under our inſpection lately; not only evident by their inferior ſize, but proved by diſſection. In one of theſe ſpecimens there are a few grey feathers on one ſide of the neck, and on one thigh, which indicates a change to the plumage of the Henharrier. But what is extraordinary, the Henharrier ſeems full as plentiful as the Ringtail; whereas if the young males are a conſiderable time arriving at maturity, we ought to ſee many more in the brown ſtate. During the whole of one ſummer we happened to be ſituated where we ſaw ſeveral Henharriers every day, frequently three or four on wing together; and yet, from the month of March to September, we never ſaw but one Ringtail. And Dr. Latham remarks, that no author has mentioned the Henharrier as a bird of the American continent, though the Ringtail and its varieties are common throughout. On the other ſide of the queſtion, the Doctor ſays that both males and females have been ſhot from their neſts in the north; and ſpeaks of it from the authority of Dr. Heyſham.

As both theſe birds are not uncommon in England, and continue with us the whole year, it is remarkable the young ones have never been taken and bred up to aſcertain the fact. But what ſeems to confirm the preſent opinion more ſtrongly than any other is, that the Henharriers are all nearly of the ſame ſize, and that no one inſtance has been given of that bird proving a female by diſſection;

tion; thoſe we have diſſected have always proved males.

Much might be extracted from various authors on the ſubject; but nothing appears to elucidate the matter more than has been here mentioned. The ſubject has, however, been more largely treated of by Dr. Latham in the *Supplement* to his *Synopſis*. To that work therefore we refer our curious readers.

HERON. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill long, ſtrong, ſharp-pointed.
Noſtrils linear.
Tongue pointed.
Toes connected by a membrane as far as the firſt joint; in ſome of the ſpecies the middle claw is pectinated.

HERON-AFRICAN.

Ardea caſpica. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 698. 73.
African Heron. *Lath. Syn. Sup* p. 237. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iv. t. 151. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 131.

This bird is ſmaller than the Common Heron; length three feet. Bill duſky yellow, blackiſh at the point, ſeven inches long.

The head and greater part of the neck are pale ferruginous; chin and throat white; the feathers on

on the top of the head long, black, and form a ſort of a creſt; from the head a liſt of black runs down the back of the neck for two thirds its length; from the eye on each ſide another liſt continues down to the breaſt; on the lower part of the neck the feathers are long, looſe, and of a deep aſh-colour; the breaſt ferruginous cheſnut; back very deep aſh-colour; quills and tail black; the lower feathers on the rump like thoſe on the fore part of the neck, but mixed with ferruginous; belly pale ferruginous aſh-colour; legs dull yellow; the fore part of them, the toes, and claws, black.

Not more than two of this ſpecies is mentioned to have been met with in this country, one of which is ſtated to have been ſhot in Aſhdown Park, near Lambourn, Berks, now in the Leverian muſeum.

Said to inhabit Africa and Aſia.

HERON-COMMON.

Ardea major. *Lyn. Syſt.* i. p. 236. 12. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 627. *Raii Syn.* p. 98. A. 1. *Will.* p. 203. t. 49. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 691. 54.

Ardea criſtata. *Briſ.* v. p. 396. 2. t. 35.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 313.

Le Heron huppé. *Buf.* vii. p. 342. & t. 19. (fem.)

Creſted Heron. *Albin.* i. t. 67.—*Ib.* iii. t. 78.

Common Heron. *Br. Zool.* N° 173. t. 61.—*Ib.* fol. 116. t. A. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 343. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 83. 50. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iv. t. 118.

Walc.

Walc. Syn. ii. t. 129. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 14.

Ardea cinerea. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 236. 11. (fem.) *Don. Br. Birds*, iv. t. 73.

PROVINCIAL.

Heronſhaw. Crane.

The weight of this ſpecies is about three pounds and a half; length, to the end of the tail, about three feet four inches.

Bill near ſix inches long, duſky; at the baſe of the under mandible yellow; irides bright yellow; round the eye the ſkin is bare and greeniſh. The forehead and crown of the head white; on the hind part of the head the feathers are of a gloſſy black, very long, and form a looſe pendant creſt; the neck is whitiſh, marked on the fore part with a double row of black ſpots; ſcapulars grey and white, which, with thoſe on the lower part of the neck, are long and looſe; wing coverts bluiſh grey; the baſtard wings and greater quill-feathers black; the ſides of the body, from the breaſt to below the thighs, black; middle of the breaſt and belly white; thighs white, tinged with ruſt-colour; the tail is ſhort, of a bluiſh aſh-colour; legs very long, of a dull greeniſh colour; the middle claw ſerrated.

The female wants the black and white feathers on the head, inſtead of which that part is bluiſh grey, and not much elongated into a creſt, as in the

the male; the feathers on the breaſt and ſcapulars are not ſo long and looſe.

The young male birds are like the female for ſome time.

Linnæus has made the two ſexes diſtinct ſpecies; others were long of the ſame opinion, but later obſervations have corrected the miſtake.

This bird is found in moſt parts of the known world; is common in England.

It is a great deſtroyer of fiſh, both ſea and freſh-water; enabled, by the great length of legs, to wade into ſome depth of water, where it ſtands motionleſs till ſome of the finny tribe approach, when in an inſtant it darts its bill into them. Its digeſtion is as quick as its appetite is voracious, and of courſe commits vaſt devaſtation in ponds and ſhallow waters.

They feed frequently by moonlight, at which time they become tolerably fat, being not only leſs diſturbed in the night, but it has been obſerved that fiſh then come into the ſhoaler waters. Beſides fiſh, frogs and toads have been found in their ſtomachs.

In the breeding ſeaſon they congregate, and make their neſts very near each other; Mr. Pennant mentions having ſeen eighty neſts on one tree. We once ſaw a heronry on a ſmall iſland in a lake in the north of Scotland, whereon there was only one ſcrubby oak-tree, which not being ſufficient to contain all the neſts, many were placed on the ground.

The

The neſt is large and flat, made of ſticks lined with wool and other ſoft materials. The eggs are four or five in number, of a greeniſh blue, about the ſize of thoſe of the Duck.

Heronries were held ſacred in the days of falconry, being eſteemed for the diverſion it gave. Some are yet to be ſeen in ſeveral parts of the kingdom.

HERON-DWARF. Vide *Egret.*

HERON-GARDENIAN.

Ardea Gardeni. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 645. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 685. N° 32. *Lin. Tranſ.* v. p. 276.

Botaurus nævius. *Briſ.* v. p. 462. 31.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 332.

Butor tacheté, *ou* Pouacre. *Buf.* vii. p. 427.

Gardenian Heron. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 355. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 71. 32.

Spotted Heron. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 70. 31.

An inſtance of this ſpecies having been killed in England enables us to add it to the liſt of Britiſh birds. It was ſhot in Oxfordſhire by John Horatio Dickins, Eſq. and communicated to the Linnean Society April 3d, 1798.

In ſize it ſcarce exceeds that of the Rook; length about twenty inches.

Bill duſky, beneath greeniſh yellow; lore greeniſh; the plumage above is duſky, ſpotted and ſtreaked with white, except the lower part of the back,

back, which is plain; the head, neck, breaſt, and belly, whitiſh, ſtreaked longitudinally with fine ſhort lines of black or duſky; the leſſer coverts marked with yellowiſh ſpots; greater coverts with a white ſpot at the tip of each feather, forming two rows acroſs the wing; the greater quills edged with dull white, tips the ſame; tail duſky; legs of a dirty yellow.

This ſpecies ſeems to vary ſomewhat in plumage, either from ſex or age. In ſome the duſky parts are more inclined to brown; and the under parts, which in ſome are whitiſh, in others are of a light brown.

Inhabits South Carolina and Cayenne; frequents ponds, marſhes, and rivers, in the interior parts remote from the ſea; and feed on frogs and fiſh.

HERON-GREAT-WHITE.

Ardea alba. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 239. 24. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 639. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 695. 65.

Ardea alba major. *Raii Syn.* p. 99. A. 4. *Will.* p. 205. t. 49.

Ardea candida. *Briſ.* v. p. 428. 15.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 322.

Le Heron blanc. *Buf.* vii. p. 365.

Great White Heron. *Br. Zool.* ii. p. 175. t. 62. —*Ib.* fol. 117. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 234.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 66. *Will. Angl.* p. 279. t. 49. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 91. 60. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iv. t. 150.

The

The weight is about two pounds and a half; length three feet four inches. The bill is near ſix inches long, and yellow; the bare ſkin between that and the eye green; irides and orbits pale yellow. The whole plumage is of a pure white; legs black; the middle claw ſerrated.

One of theſe birds (we are informed by Dr. Latham) was killed in Cumberland not many years ago.

It is ſaid to have been more plentiful in England formerly; is common on the European continent. In America it is found in the ſouthern parts in winter; breeds more northward. We have ſeen them about New York in the ſummer, as well as in the lower lands on the banks of ſmall ſtreams in Statin Iſland.

HERON-LESSER-ASH-COLOURED. Vide *Heron-night.*

HERON-LESSER-WHITE. Vide *Egret.*

HERON-NIGHT.

Ardea Nyctícorax. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 235. 9. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 624. *Raii Syn.* p. 99. 3. *Will.* p. 204. t. 49. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 6 8. 13. *Briſ.* v. p. 493. 45. t. 39.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 341.

Le Bihoreau. *Buf.* vii. p. 435. t. 12.

Night Heron, *or* Night Raven. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 356. *Will. Angl.* p. 279. t. 49. *Albin.* ii. t. 67. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 52.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 234. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iv. t. 145. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 126.

PROVINCIAL.

Leſſer aſh-coloured Heron.

FEMALE.

Ardea Griſea. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 239. 22. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 625. *Brif.* v. p. 412. 9. t. 36. f. 1. —*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 317.

The length of this ſpecies is twenty inches.

The bill is ſtrong, three inches and three quarters long, black, with the baſe yellowiſh; irides orange; lore, and round the eyes, green. The crown of the head is greeniſh black, extending a little way down the back of the neck; on the back of the head are three very narrow white feathers near ſix inches long, with their tips duſky; the hind part of the neck and ſides are aſh-colour; upper part of the back dull green; the lower part, rump, wings, and tail, pale aſh-colour; the forehead and moſt of the body white; legs yellowiſh green; claws duſky.

The female is gloſſy brown on the head; the upper parts of the body the ſame, but tinged with grey; the hind part of the neck paleſt; the lower part of the back and rump almoſt grey; over the eye is a whitiſh ſtreak; chin white; fore part of the neck grey, ſtreaked with yellowiſh down the ſhaft of each feather; the reſt of the under parts grey, becoming white at the vent; the wings are greyiſh brown, ſtreaked with yellowiſh white; ſome of the

greater

greater coverts tipped with white; quill-feathers cinereous grey, moſtly tipped with white; tail nearly the ſame; legs greyiſh brown.

This bird is not uncommon in Europe, though one inſtance only of its being found in England is on record; this was ſhot near London, in the month of May 1782, now in the Leverian muſeum.

It is ſaid to be common in Ruſſia, particularly on the river Don, where it builds on trees; is found alſo in ſome parts of America. It is alſo ſaid to lay three or four white eggs.

HERON-SHAW. Vide *Heron-common.*

HERON-SPOTTED. Vide *Heron Gardenian.*

HEW-HOLE. Vide *Woodpecker-green.*

HICK-WALL. Vide *Woodpecker-leaſt-ſpotted.*

HIGH-HOE. Vide *Woodpecker-green.*

HOBBY.

Falco ſubbuteo. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 127. 14. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 283. *Raii Syn.* p. 15. A. 14. *Will.* p. 49. t. 7. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 47. 114.

Dendrofalco. *Briſ.* i. p. 375. 20.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 109. *Raii Syn.* p. 14. 8. *Will.* p. 47.

Hobreau. *Buf.* i. p. 277. t. 17.

Hobby. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 61.—*Ib.* fol. p. 69. t. A. 9. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 227. C. *Albin.* i. t. 6. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 103. 90.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 28. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 21. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 3. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 21. *Don. Br. Birds,* iv. t. 91.

This ſpecies weighs about ſeven ounces; length twelve inches. Bill blue; cere and orbits yellow; irides duſky.

The head and upper parts of the body are of a dark duſky brown, almoſt black, daſhed with aſh-colour; the feathers margined with pale rufous-brown; over the eye a light ſtroke; beneath the eye a black patch, extending in a point from the under mandible down each ſide of the throat; chin and throat white, extending round each ſide of the neck, and partly encircles it, but is broken behind by duſky ſtreaks, and the white becomes more ferruginous as it inclines backward; the coverts of the wings like the back, but the feathers more ſlightly edged; quill-feathers duſky black, with oval ferruginous ſpots on the inner webs; the breaſt, belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, ferruginous, paleſt on the former, marked with duſky ſtreaks; the tail like the back; barred on the inner webs with ruſt-colour, except the middle feathers; tips whitiſh; legs yellow; claws black.

The female weighs about nine ounces, ſometimes more, and very much reſembles the male in plumage, but not ſo dark above, and the lighter parts beneath not ſo ferruginous.

The wings of this bird are long and pointed, but do not reach to the end of the tail when cloſed; the ſecond feather is longeſt.

This is a migrative ſpecies, at leaſt it has never been obſerved with us in winter, but leaves us the latter

latter end of October, about the time the Merlin arrives in the ſouthern parts.

It builds in trees, and ſometimes takes poſſeſſion of a deſerted Crow's neſt; lays three or four eggs, which are ſaid to be white.

We have ſeen three young ones taken out of a neſt; theſe were not ſo dark-coloured as the old birds.

Small as this ſpecies of Falcon is, it is inferior to none in point of courage; will frequently pounce a partridge; but their favourite game ſeems to be the Lark, to which it is a great enemy, and is frequently taken in purſuit of them by the birdcatchers in their nets.

The Hobby was formerly trained for hawking, but more commonly uſed for taking Partridges and Larks with a net, which was termed daring; that is, the Hobby was caſt off, which ſo frightened the birds that they readily ſuffered a net to be drawn over them.

HONEY-BUZZARD.

Falco apivorus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 130. 28. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 267. *Raii Syn.* p. 16. 2. *Will.* p. 39. t. 3. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 25. 52. *Briſ.* i. p. 410.

La Bondrée. *Buf.* i. p. 208.

Honey Buzzard. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 56.—*Ib.* fol. 67. t. A. 4. & A.* 4. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 224. I. *Will. Angl.* p. 78. t. 3. *Albin.* i. t. 2. *Lewin,*

Br. Birds, i. t. 1. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 52.—*Sup.* p. 14. *White, Selb.* p. 109. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 2. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 7.

PROVINCIAL.

Capped Buzzard.

This ſpecies of Falcon weighs about one pound ten ounces; length twenty-three inches; breadth four feet one inch. The bill and cere duſky; irides bright yellow.

The head is brown, tinged with aſh-colour; the feathers at the baſe of the bill ſmall and cloſe, without hairs, as in moſt of the Hawk tribe; all the other parts above are of a deep brown; the chin whitiſh; breaſt and belly light brown, marked with brown bars, tinged with ruſt-colour; the tail brown, with two broad bars of duſky brown, one of which is very near the end; legs ſtrong, and of a dull yellow.

The bird from which this deſcription is taken was killed in Lord Carnarvon's park at Highclere in Berkſhire, and preſented to us by that nobleman.

At the time it was ſhot it was ſkimming over a large piece of water; but whether it was male or female we have not noted, though we believe the latter.

The Honey Buzzard ſeems to vary conſiderably in their markings; that mentioned in the *Britiſh Zoology* was white beneath, with duſky ſtrokes pointing

pointing downwards; on the tail was three broad duſky bars, between which were two or three of the ſame colour but narrower.

Linnæus remarks, that the tail has but one cinereous bar, and the tip white.

Albin's bird has no bar on the tail; that deſcribed in Latham's *Synopſis* agrees pretty nearly with the above.

This appears to be a very rare ſpecies. Dr. Latham remarks, that in the many years he has been a collector, one ſpecimen only came to him freſh.

The name ſeems to have been given to this bird from its feeding on the larvæ of Waſps, and perhaps Bees, the firſt of which, Willughby informs us, he found in its neſt.

It builds in a tree, like the Common Buzzard. The egg is ſaid to be in colour like that of the Reſtril, dirty white, blotched all over with ruſt-colour. Mr. White mentions one egg only to be found in the neſt, and which contained the embryo young; ſays it is ſmaller, and not ſo round as that of the Buzzard, dotted at each end with ſmall red ſpots, and ſurrounded in the middle with a broad bloody zone.

HOOP. Vide *Finch-bul* and *Hoopoe*.

HOOPER. Vide *Swan-whiſtling*.

HOOPOE. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill long, ſlender, bending.

Noſtrils ſmall, placed near the baſe.

Toes, three before, one behind; the middle one connected at the baſe to the outmoſt.

HOOPOE-COMMON.

Upupa epops. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 183. 1. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 466. *Raii Syn.* p. 48. A. 6. *Will.* p. 100. t. 24. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 277. 1. *Briſ.* ii. p. 455. t. 43. f. 1.

La Huppe. *Buf.* vi. p. 439. t. 21.

Hoopoe. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 90. t. 39.—*Ib.* fol. 83. t. L. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 283. A. *Will. Angl.* p. 145. *Albin.* ii. t. 42, 43. *Edw.* t 345. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* t. 54. *Lath. Syn.* ii. p. 687. 1. —*Ib. Sup.* p. 122. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 7. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 53. *Don. Br. Birds,* i. t. 9.

The weight of this beautiful bird is about three ounces; length twelve inches.

The bill is black, two inches and a half long, ſlender, and curved; irides hazel.

The crown of the head is furniſhed with a creſt compoſed of a double row of dull orange-coloured feathers tipped with black, lengthening from the forehead backwards, the longeſt of which is above two inches; the ſides of the head, neck, and breaſt, dull orange-colour daſhed with brown; upper part of the back browner; belly whitiſh; the greater quill-feathers are black, with a broad bar of white near the tips; on the ſecondaries the white decreaſes;

creaſes; thoſe next the body are marked with ſeveral black and white bars; the coverts are barred in the ſame manner, thoſe on the upper ridge of the wing like the neck; the rump is white; the tail conſiſts of ten black feathers, croſſed with a large ſemilunar bar of white; the exterior feather white on the outer margin, except at the tip; legs ſhort and black.

In ſome the breaſt is deſcribed to be white; in young birds this part is marked with narrow duſky lines.

The female reſembles the male.

This bird is only occaſionally met with in this country; every autumn perhaps produces a few; and inſtances have not been wanting to prove they have ſometimes bred with us. In the *Supplement* to the *General Synopſis* an account is given of a young one being ſhot in May. A pair is alſo mentioned to have begun a neſt in Hampſhire, but being diſturbed forſook it, and went elſewhere.

The neſt is ſaid to be made of bents, and lined with ſoft materials; the eggs, four in number, of bluiſh white, marked with pale brown ſpots. It builds in the hollow of a tree, and the neſt has been remarked to be extremely fetid; probably occaſioned by the fæces of the young, and not by the filthy food by which it has been ſuppoſed they feed their young.

Theſe birds have been ſeen in moſt parts of Great Britain, from Scotland to the moſt ſouthern

parts,

parts, as we find on record; and we have known it killed in South Wales and in Devonſhire. With us they ſeem to prefer barren ſituations. Their food is inſects and worms. It is found plentiful in the deſerts of Ruſſia and Tartary; are ſeen in ſmall flocks at Gibraltar, in the month of March, on their paſſage north, ſuppoſed to come from Africa.

HORSEMAN-GREEN-LEGGED. Vide *Green-ſhank.*

HORSEMAN-RED-LEGGED. Vide *Gambet.*

HOWLET. Vide *Owl-white.*

HUCKMUCK-GROUND. Vide *Wren-yellow.*

HUCKMUCK-TREE. Vide *Titmouſe-long-tailed.*

I.

IBIS. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill long, incurved, thick at the baſe.
Face, and ſometimes the whole neck, bare of feathers.
Noſtrils linear.
Tongue ſhort.
Toes connected at the baſe by a membrane.

IBIS-GLOSSY.

Tantalus igneus. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 649. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 708. 16.

Gloſſy Ibis. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 115. 14. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 132. *Lewin, Br. Zool.* iv. t. 152. *Don. Br. Birds*, v. t. 118.

This is the only ſpecies that has ever been met with in England, and of that only one or two inſtances. Dr. Latham mentions one in the Leverian muſeum which was ſhot in Cornwall. As we have never had an opportunity of ſeeing a freſh ſpecimen, ſhall take the liberty of borrowing from the above author's Synopſis.

Length almoſt two feet. Bill five inches, ſmooth, roundiſh, much bent, green, fading to olive when dead; eyelids brown; irides olive; eyes placed in a white ſpace; under the chin a ſmall dilatable pouch; head and neck black; the feathers fringed with white; the reſt of the body variegated with blackiſh blue-green and vinaceous, and in general very gloſſy; hence the bird, in flying, appears gilded when the ſun ſhines upon it; quills green-gold, and when cloſed reach the end of the tail; wing coverts next the body reddiſh and blue mixed; the next ſeries black, red, and green; the laſt, and quills, green-gold; tail the ſame, gloſſed in different lights with red and violet; legs very long, of a bright green; claws crooked, black.

This inhabits Ruſſia, chiefly the ſhores of the Don,

Don, and about the Choper; lives on fish and insects; flies in flocks, and builds in trees.

IMBER. Vide *Diver Imber.*

IMMER. Vide *Diver Imber.*

J.

JACKDAW.

Corvus monedula. *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 156. 6. *Gmel. Syst.* i. p. 367. *Raii Syn.* p. 40. t. 5. *Will.* p. 85. t. 19. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 154. 11. *Brisson.* ii. p. 24. 6.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 160.

Le Choucas. *Buf.* iii. p. 69.

Jackdaw. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 81. t. 34.—*Ib.* fol. p. 78. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 251. C. *Will. Angl.* p. 125. t. 9. *Albin.* i. t. 14. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 37. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 378. 9.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 78. *Pult. Cat. Dorset.* p. 5. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 36.

PROVINCIAL.

Chough. Daw.

This species of Crow weighs about nine ounces; length near thirteen inches.

Bill black; irides light grey.

The forehead is black; the hind part of the head and

and back of the neck cinereous-grey; upper parts of the body black, ſlightly gloſſed with blue; tail the ſame; the under parts duſky black; legs black.

This very common bird frequents old towers, ruined buildings, and high cliffs, where it builds, as well as in holes of trees. The neſt is made of ſticks, and lined with wool and other ſoft materials; the eggs are five or ſix in number; bluiſh ſpotted with black.

Theſe birds are gregarious, and frequently flock together with Rooks; feed in the ſame manner on grain and inſects; are fond of cherries, and will devour carrion in ſevere weather.

It is ſeen to frequently perch on the back of ſheep, not only to rob that animal of its wool to line its neſt, but alſo to pick out the ticks with which it is infeſted.

It is a very docile, tractable, and miſchievous bird, eaſily made tame, and may be taught to talk.

Some inſtances are mentioned of its breeding in rabbit-holes.

Several varieties of this ſpecies are given by different authors; ſome entirely black, without the grey on the head and neck; others quite white, or mixed black and white.

Is found in Denmark, France, and Germany; alſo in Ruſſia and the weſt of Siberia; but in moſt of theſe places are more or leſs migratory.

JAY.

Corvus glandarius. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 156. 7. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 378. *Raii Syn.* p. 41. A. 2. *Will.* p. 88. t. 19. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 157. 18.

Garrulus. *Briſ.* ii. p. 47. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 168.

Geay. *Buf.* iii. p. 107. t. 8.

Jay. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 79.—*Ib.* fol. t. D. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 252. E. *Will. Angl.* p. 130. t. 19. *Albin.* i. t. 16. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* t. 7. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* t. 38. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 384. 19.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 79. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 5. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 37. *Don. Br. Birds,* i. t. 2.—*Ib.* ii. t. 34.

This beautiful ſpecies of Crow weighs ſeven ounces; length near thirteen inches.

The bill is duſky; irides whitiſh.

The forehead is white, ſtreaked with black; chin whitiſh; a broad ſtreak of black runs from the corners of the mouth under each eye, pointing downwards; on the crown of the head the feathers are long, and erectable in form of a creſt; the hind part of the head, the ſides, neck, breaſt, back, and ſcapulars, vinaceous; the leſſer wing coverts inclining to bay; the greater coverts are elegantly barred with a rich blue and black alternately, the reſt black; the greater quill-feathers duſky; the exterior webs aſh-colour, except the firſt; ſix of the ſecondary quills are black, white on their exterior webs near the baſe, and tinged with blue; the two next entirely black; thoſe neareſt the body bay, tipped with black; rump, upper and under tail coverts, white; the tail black; legs brown.

This

This bird is found in tolerable plenty in moſt of the wooded parts of this kingdom, but are never gregarious.

It makes a neſt moſt commonly in high coppice wood or hedges; ſometimes againſt the ſide of a ſcrubby tree; it is formed of ſticks, lined with fibrous roots; lays five or ſix eggs of a light brown colour, not very unlike thoſe of the Partridge, but ſmaller, and obſcurely marked with a darker ſhade of brown.

The Jay is a cunning, crafty bird; is a great devourer of fruit and grain, and ſeems particularly fond of cherries and peas; will frequently plunder the ſmaller birds neſts of their eggs and young, and ſometimes pounce the old birds, on which it preys, as well as on mice.

Its common notes are various, but harſh; will ſome time in the ſpring utter a ſort of ſong in a ſoft and pleaſing manner, but ſo low as not to be heard at any diſtance; and at intervals introduce the bleating of a Lamb, mewing of a Cat, the note of a Kite or Buzzard, hooting of an Owl, and even the neighing of a Horſe.

Theſe imitations are ſo exact, even in a natural, wild ſtate, that we have frequently been deceived.

In the autumn it feeds on acorns, which it has been ſaid to hoard for the winter; but this is certainly a miſtake; ſuch hoards found in our woods belong either to the Squirrel or ſome ſpecies of Mouſe.

JUDCOCK, or JUDDOCK. Vide *Snipe-jack*.

K.

KAE-CORNWALL. Vide *Crow-red-legged.*

KASTRIL, or KISTRIL. Vide *Keſtrel.*

KATE. Vide *Brambling.*

KESTREL.

Falco tinnunculus. *Lin. Syſt.* p. 127. 16. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 278. *Raii Syn.* p. 16. 16.—*Ib.* p. 180. 2. *Will.* p. 50. t. 5. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 41. 98.

La Creſſerelle. *Buf.* i. p. 280. t. 18. *Briſ.* i. p. 393. 27.

Accipiter alaudarius. *Briſ.* i. p. 379. 22.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 100. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 279.

Keſtrel, Stannel, *or* Windhover. *Will. Angl.* p. 84. t. 5.

Keſtrel. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 60.—*Ib.* fol. p. 68. t. A *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 226. N. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* t. 4. *Albin.* iii. t. 5. & 7. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 19. M. & F. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 94. 79.—*Sup.* p. 25. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 19. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 3. *Don. Br. Birds,* iii. t. 51. (M.)—*Ib.* 63. (F.)

PROVINCIAL.

Kaſtril, or Kiſtril. Steingal, or Stonegall.

The

The male of this ſpecies of Falcon weighs about ſeven ounces; length thirteen inches. Bill lead-colour; cere yellow; irides duſky and large.

The crown of the head is of a fine cinereous-grey; throat whitiſh; under the eye a broad duſky ſtreak pointing downwards; the back, ſcapulars, and wing coverts are of a fine red-brown, ſpotted and barred with black; the under parts light ferruginous, ſpotted with black; thighs and vent generally plain; greater quill-feathers black, very ſlightly tipped whitiſh; the wing pointed; the ſecond feather the longeſt; tail fine cinereous-grey, with a broad black bar near the end; tip white; legs yellow.

The female is conſiderably larger and is diſtinguiſhed from the other ſex by the head and tail being of the ſame colour as the back, which is not ſo bright a red-brown as the male; the under parts are alſo lighter, and the black ſpots not ſo diſtinct, but more in ſtreaks of duſky; the tail is marked with tranſverſe duſky bars, with a broad one near the end.

This beautiful ſpecies of Hawk feeds principally on mice, in ſearch of which it is frequently ſeen hovering in the air, and quite ſtationary for a great length of time.

We never have ſeen the Keſtrel in purſuit of ſmall birds, nor have we ever found feathers in the ſtomach, but chiefly the fur of mice, and the exuviæ

of beetles; but no doubt it will ſometimes prey on ſmall birds, as it is occaſionally taken by bird-catchers in the act of pouncing their call-birds.

This is one of our moſt common ſpecies, eſpecially in the more rocky ſituations and high cliffs on our coaſts, where they breed.

The neſt is made of ſticks, and lined with wool and other ſoft materials; ſometimes they build in trees, or content themſelves with the deſerted neſt of a Crow or Magpie.

The number of eggs are four or five, of a dirty white, blotched over with ruſt-colour of various ſhades; ſometimes wholly covered with a deep ruſty red: theſe are rather inferior in ſize to thoſe of the Sparrow-hawk.

The young males reſemble the female in plumage till after the winter of the firſt year, when they aſſume the grey head and tail.

KIDDAW. Vide *Guillemot-fooliſh.*

KILLEGREW. Vide *Crow red-legged.*

KINGFISHER. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill long, ſtrait, ſharp-pointed.
Tongue ſhort, broad, ſharp-pointed.
Legs ſhort.
Toes, three forward, one backward; three lower joints of the middle toe cloſely joined to the outmoſt.

KINGFISHER-

KINGFISHER-COMMON.

Alcedo Iſpida. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 179. 3. *Gmel. Syſt.* p. 448. *Raii Syn.* p. 48. A. 1. *Will.* p. 101. t. 24. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 252. 20. *Brif.* iv. p. 471. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 176.

Martin pêcheur. *Buf.* vii. p. 164. t. 9.

Kingfiſher. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 88. t. 38.—*Ib.* fol. 82. t. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 280. A. *Will. Angl.* p. 146. t. 24. *Albin.* i. t. 54. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* ii. t. 52. *Lath. Syn.* ii. p. 626.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 115. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 52. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 6. *Don. Br. Birds,* iv. t. 100.

The weight of this beautiful bird is an ounce and a half; length ſeven inches. The bill is two inches long and black, tinged with orange at the baſe of the lower mandible; irides hazel.

The crown of the head is of a dark changeable green-blue, with numerous ſmall tranſverſe bars of bright azure; from the upper mandible to the eye a duſky ſtreak; the ſides of the forehead rufous; behind the eye a broad ſtripe of red-orange, at the lower angle of which, on each ſide, commences a yellowiſh white ſtripe, which almoſt meet on the back part of the neck; from the baſe of the lower mandible ſprings a blue ſtreak, which runs to the ſide of the neck; the throat is buff-coloured; the under parts of a dull orange; darkeſt on the breaſt; the wing coverts like the upper part of the head, but not ſo much ſpotted; down the middle of the

back, the rump, and upper tail coverts, fine bright azure; tail deep blue; legs red-orange.

The bill of the female is not ſo long as in the other ſex.

This bird is found moſt frequently about clear running ſtreams and rivers, in the banks of which it generally takes poſſeſſion of a rat's-hole to depoſit its eggs. The many curious accounts which have been given of the neſt of this bird induced us to take ſome pains to diſcover the fact. The reſult of our reſearches are, that the hole choſen to breed in is always aſcending, and generally two or three feet in the bank; at the end is ſcooped a hollow, at the bottom of which is a quantity of ſmall fiſh-bones, nearly half an inch thick, mixed in with the earth. This is undoubtedly the caſtings of the parent birds, and not the young, for we have found it even before they have eggs, and have every reaſon to believe both male and female go to that ſpot for no other purpoſe than to eject this matter for ſome time before the female begins to lay, and that they dry it by the heat of their bodies, as they are frequently known to continue in the hole for hours long before they have eggs. On this diſgorged matter the female lays to the number of ſeven eggs, which are perfectly white and tranſparent, of a ſhort oval form, weighing about one dram. The hole in which they breed is by no means fouled by the caſtings; but before the young are able to fly it becomes extremely fetid by the fæces of the brood, which

which is of a watery nature, and cannot be carried away by the parent birds, as is common with moſt of the ſmaller ſpecies. In defect of which inſtinct has taught them to have the entrance to their habitation aſcending, by which means the filthy matter runs off, and may frequently be ſeen on the outſide. We never could obſerve the old birds with any thing in their bills when they went in to feed their young; from which it may be concluded they eject from their ſtomach for that purpoſe.

Small fiſh, ſuch as Baniſtickles and Minnows, ſeem to be their principal food. But it is a miſtaken notion that theſe birds ſuſpend themſelves on wing, and dart on their prey like the Oſprey; the fact is, they ſit patiently on a bough over the water, and when a ſmall fiſh comes near the ſurface they dart on it, and ſeize it with their bill. The Kingfiſher is rarely ſeen about the rocky rapid waters where the Water Ouzel chiefly reſorts, but is frequently found about fiſh-ponds.

It flies with great rapidity notwithſtanding its wings are very ſhort; but the motion of the wings are ſo very quick as ſcarce to be perceptible.

When the young are nearly full feathered they are extremely voracious; the old birds not being capable of ſupplying them with food ſufficient to ſatisfy the calls of hunger, they are continually chirping, and may be diſcovered by their noiſe.

The ſuſpenſion of this bird by a thread, under the notion of its breaſt always turning to the north,

is as fabulous as that it will preſerve woollen cloth from the moth.

The poetic fiction of the older authors, with reſpect to the Halcyon, are too copious to be ſtated in this place. Thoſe who wiſh to ſee the marvellous accounts given by Ariſtotle, Virgil, Ovid, and others, may peruſe Mr. Pennant's hiſtory of this bird, where the eſſence is extracted from thoſe authors. The ſailors of the preſent day do not find it has the power to calm the ſtorm, or huſh the wind.

The Kingfiſher is found throughout Europe, Aſia, and Africa; the only ſpecies out of nearly fifty that is found in the colder parts.

KITE.

Falco Milvus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 126. 12. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 261. *Raii Syn.* p. 17. A. 6. *Will.* p. 41. t. 6. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 20. 37.

Milvus regalis. *Brif.* i. p. 414. 35. t. 33.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 118.

Milan royal. *Buf.* i. p. 197. t. 7.

Kite. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 53.—*Ib.* fol. t. A. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 223. H. *Will. Angl.* p. 74. t. 6. *Albin.* i. t. 4. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* i. t. 5. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 10. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 61. 43.—*Sup.* p. 17. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 3. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 10. *Don. Br. Birds,* ii. t. 47.

PROVINCIAL.

Glead. Puttock.

This

This ſpecies of Falcon weighs about two pounds ſix ounces; length two feet two inches. The bill yellowiſh, point duſky; cere yellow; irides the ſame, but of a light colour. Head grey, ſtreaked down the middle of each feather with duſky; back and wing coverts duſky, edged with ferruginous; the under parts more or leſs ferruginous, ſtreaked with duſky, lighteſt on the breaſt; quill-feathers duſky black; from the fifth to the tenth daſhed with aſh-colour, with a few duſky bars, and white at the baſe and on the inner webs; the reſt are duſky, with obſcure bars; the tail is of a bright ferruginous colour, the two exterior feathers duſky on the outer webs, the firſt barred on the inner web the ſame; the legs are yellow; claws black.

The tail of this bird at once diſtinguiſhes it from all others of the genus, being much forked; the exterior feathers are twelve inches in length.

The female is ſomewhat larger, meaſuring in length two feet four inches; breadth five feet ſix inches; in colour much reſembling the other ſex, but in general not ſo ferruginous.

The Kite chiefly inhabits wooded ſituations, but frequently changes its abode in the winter, though it never wholly quits this country.

It makes a neſt early in the ſpring in a fork of ſome large tree, compoſed of ſticks, and lined with wool, the inner bark of ſome tree, hair, and other ſoft materials, ſuch as bits of cloth or rags.

The eggs are generally three in number, rarely

four; theſe are rather larger than thoſe of a Hen, of a dirty white, with a few ruſty ſpots at the larger end; ſometimes quite plain; their weight is nearly two ounces.

This bird, from its great length of wings and tail, is capable of ſupporting itſelf in the air with very little motion, and for a great continuance, but is ſlow in flight; its depredations therefore are confined to ſuch animals as are found on the ground, young Rabbits, Hares, and game of all kinds, poultry, and young birds incapable of flying.

It will alſo deſtroy young Lambs, and feed greedily on carrion; in defect of theſe it readily eats mice, worms, and inſects, and even ſnakes, the bones of which we have taken from the neſt.

It frequently reſorts to the environs of towns to feed on offal, and is ſeen to ſweep ſuch matter from the ſurface of water with great dexterity.

Is ſaid to be met with in Sweden, and even as far as Guinea and Senegal.

KITTIWAKE.

Larus Riſſa. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 224. 1. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 598.

Larus tridactylus. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 817. 11.

Le Goeland cendré. *Briſ.* vi. t. 14?

Kittiwake. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 250. t. 89. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 456. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 393. 19. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vi. t. 213. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 18. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 108.

This

This ſpecies of Gull is about fourteen or fifteen inches in length; weight ſeven or eight ounces. The bill is greeniſh yellow; irides duſky; inſide of the mouth deep orange. Head, neck, breaſt, and all beneath, white; back and wings cinereous grey; the firſt quill-feather has the exterior web black, and the four or five next are tipped the ſame; the tail is pure white; legs duſky, with a knob inſtead of a back toe.

It ſometimes has a duſky ſpot behind the ear; but this muſt be conſidered as a mark of immaturity, and but another remove from the ſtate in which it has been made a diſtinct ſpecies, under the denomination of Tarrock, to the perfect bird here deſcribed.

Theſe birds had long been conſidered as diſtinct ſpecies, but are now, without doubt, brought together as one and the ſame. Under the head of Gull Tarrock the ſynonyms of that bird will be found, with references as uſual to the various authors who had conſidered it as a different bird.

The Kittiwake is ſaid to inhabit and breed on the cliffs about Flamborough Head, the Baſs Iſle, the vaſt rocks near the Caſtle of Slains in the county of Aberdeen, and on Prieſtholm Iſle. In the firſt of theſe places it is called Petrel.

The Tarrock, or immatured birds, are always more or leſs found in company with them, and no doubt are two or three years arriving to their full plumage.

It ſeems to be a local ſpecies with us, rarely appearing in the more ſouthern parts. Is found in the arctic regions; not uncommon in Iceland and Greenland; has been met with at Kamtſchatka.

KNOT.

Tringa Canutus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 251. 15. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 679. *Raii Syn.* p. 108. A. 5. *Will.* p. 224. t. 56. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 738. 44. *Brif.* v. p. 258. 21.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 276.

Le Canut. *Buf.* viii. p. 142.

Knot. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 193.—*Ib.* fol. 123. t. E. 2. f. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 384. *Will. Angl.* p. 302. *Edw.* t. 276. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 187. 36. *Lewin, B. Birds,* v. t. 178.

The weight of this ſpecies of Sandpiper is four ounces and a half; length about nine inches. Bill duſky brown, an inch and a quarter long; irides hazel.

The top of the head, neck, back, and wings, aſh-colour; from the bill to the eye a duſky ſtreak; over the eye a white one; coverts of the wings edged with white; the lower order deeply tipped and margined, forming a bar acroſs the wing; greater quills duſky, with white ſhafts; the rump and tail coverts white and duſky, tranſverſely marked in curved lines; the under parts, from throat to vent, white; the neck and breaſt ſtreaked with brown; the ſides and thighs croſſed with duſky lines;

lines; tail aſh-colour, the outer feather whitiſh; legs bluiſh aſh-colour.

In ſome the forehead, chin, and lower part of the neck, is brown, inclining to aſh-colour; back and ſcapulars deep brown, edged with aſh-colour. Theſe and other little variations in plumage are common in moſt of this genus of birds.

This ſpecies is chiefly confined to the fens of Lincolnſhire, the Iſle of Ely, and a few other places. In the firſt place they are taken in great numbers on the coaſt by means of nets, and when fattened are eſteemed equal to the Ruffs. It ſhould ſeem they firſt appear in the month of Auguſt, as from that time to November is the ſeaſon of catching them; but are ſaid generally to diſappear with the firſt froſt.

We have received from the coaſts of Devonſhire and Cornwall, in Auguſt, a ſpecies of Sandpiper in every reſpect like this deſcribed, except that the feathers on the back and wing coverts are margined with a ſmall ſemicircular line of black; the extreme edges light cinereous-brown.

This we have conſidered as the young of the Aſh-coloured Sandpiper, and cannot help expreſſing doubts whether the Knot may not hereafter prove to be that bird in one ſtate of its plumage, probably the moſt perfect.

Mr. Pennant and Dr. Latham both deſcribe their Aſh-coloured Sandpiper to have the back and wing coverts varied with concentric ſemicircles of black,

aſh-colour,

aſh-colour, and white, which brings it near to the bird above mentioned. There is no genus of birds more obſcure than the Sandpipers; and as few of them remain with us the whole year, it will in all probability be no inconſiderable time before we ſhall be able to clear up the many doubts reſpecting them. We cannot, however, help expreſſing our opinion that the ſpecies are unneceſſarily multiplied.

The Knot is ſaid to be found in various parts of Europe; has been met with alſo in Aſia and America. It ſhould ſeem they breed with us from Mr. Lewis's account, who ſays they appear with the Ruffs, and has given a figure of its egg, which is pale ferruginous, marked with ſpots and ſtreaks of ruſt-colour and cinereous; in ſize rather inferior to that of the Lapwings.

L.

LANNER.

Falco lanarius. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 129. 24. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 276. *Raii Syn.* p. 15. 13. *Will.* p. 48. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 38. 92. *Brif.* i. p. 363. 16.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 105.

Le Lanier. *Buf.* i. p. 243.

Lanneret. *Albin.* ii. t. 7.

Lanner.

Lanner. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 51. t. 23. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 125. K. *Will. Angl.* p. 82. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, i. t. 17. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 86. 72.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 21. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 16.

This ſpecies of Falcon is rather leſs than the Buzzard. Bill bluiſh; cere greeniſh-blue; irides yellow.

The crown of the head brown, mixed with yellowiſh white; the reſt of the head, upper part of the neck, and the body above, are brown, the feathers edged with a paler colour; over the eye a broad whitiſh line; beneath the eye a black ſtroke pointing downwards; the throat, breaſt, and belly, whitiſh, tinged with dull yellow on the two laſt parts, which, with the thighs and vent, are marked with brown ſtrokes; quills and tail duſky, with oval ferruginous ſpots on the inner webs; legs bluiſh, ſhort, and ſtrong; claws black.

This is a very bold bird, and was formerly uſed in falconry. Is rarely met with in England, but is ſaid to breed in Ireland.

Mr. Pennant ſpeaks of one being caught in a decoy in Lincolnſhire, purſuing ſome Wild Ducks under the nets.

The Lanner is found in many parts of Europe; inhabits Iceland and the Ferroe Iſles, Denmark and Sweden; frequent in the Tartarian deſerts; ſaid to build among the low trees and ſhrubs in the deſerts about Aſtrachan.

LAPWING.

Tringa Vanellus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 248. 2. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 670. *Raii Syn.* p. 110. A. 1. *Will.* p. 228. t. 57. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 726. 2. *Briſ.* v. p. 94. 1. t. 8. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 236.

Le Vanneau. *Buf.* viii. p. 48. t. 4.

Lapwing, *or* Baſtard Plover. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 190.—*Ib.* fol. 122. t. C*. f. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 480. D. *Albin.* i. t. 74. *Will. Angl.* p. 307. t. 57. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* t. 11. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 161. 2. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* v. t. 167. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 15. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 145. *Don. Br. Birds,* ii. t. 25.

PROVINCIAL.

Pewit. Green Plover.

This ſpecies of Sandpiper weighs between ſeven and eight ounces.

Bill black, an inch long; irides hazel.

The upper part of the head is black, gloſſed with green; on the back part the feathers are elongated into a creſt, ſome of which are above three inches in length and very narrow, reflecting a little at the ends; the ſides of the neck and round the eye is white; beneath the eye is a black ſtreak; the fore part of the neck and upper breaſt black; the hind part brown, intermixed with white; back and coverts of the wings brown-green, gloſſed with purple and blue; quills black, with a white ſpot on

the tips of the firſt four; the ſecondaries are white half way from their baſe; breaſt and belly white; vent and upper tail coverts pale ferruginous; the baſe half of the tail white; the ends black; legs dull orange.

The female is leſs brilliant in colour, and the creſt much ſhorter.

This bird is common in moſt parts of the kingdom; it breeds early in the ſpring upon heaths and upland ſituations, as well as in fens and moiſt fields, and not unfrequently in old fallow land.

It lays invariably four eggs on the bare ground; theſe are of an olivaceous brown, blotched with black, and, what is remarkable, the eggs are always placed in a quadrangular manner, touching each other at the ſmaller ends, by which they occupy the leaſt poſſible ſpace. This is common to all the Sandpiper, Plover, and Snipe genus hitherto noticed, the eggs of which are commonly four, much tapering to the ſmaller end.

The young make uſe of their legs as ſoon as they are hatched, but are not capable of flying till nearly full grown; they are led by the parent birds in ſearch of food, but are not fed by them. At this time the old birds uſe every art to entice an intruder from their young; will ſtrike at a dog, and then flutter along the ground as if wounded, to entice him from the place where the young are concealed, and are very clamorous.

In the autumn theſe birds congregate into large flocks,

flocks, and frequent marſhy places. At this time they are eſteemed not unſavoury food; the eggs are alſo conſidered as a delicacy, and are frequently brought to the markets of London for ſale. Its principal food is worms, ſlugs, and various inſects; when partly domeſticated and kept in gardens, will eat bread or meat. It runs faſt, and has a ſingular motion with the head, frequently putting its bill to the ground without picking any thing up.

Its note has given riſe to one of its common names, as it reſembles the word *pe-wit*; the name of Lapwing has alſo been given from the conſtant flapping of its wings in flight.

LARK. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſtrait, ſlender, ſharp-pointed, bending a little towards the end.

Noſtrils covered partly with feathers and briſtles.

Tongue cloven at the end.

Toes divided to their origin; claw of the back toe very long, and little crooked.

Their motion running, not hopping.

LARK-BUNTING. Vide *Bunting-common.*

LARK-FIELD.

Alauda minor. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 793. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 494. 8.

Leſſer

Leſſer Field Lark. *Will. Angl.* p. 207.
Field Lark. *Br. Zool.* N° 139. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 395. D. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 375. 6. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iii. t. 92. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 192. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 8.

PROVINCIAL.

Short-heeled Field Lark, and Meadow Lark.

The length of this ſpecies is ſix inches and a half; weight five drams, forty-five grains. Bill duſky above, whitiſh beneath; irides hazel. The colour of the plumage on the upper parts is a light yellowiſh brown, the middle of each feather duſky brown; the wing coverts tipped whitiſh; rump plain light brown; throat and breaſt ochraceous yellow, the latter ſtreaked with black; belly yellowiſh white; the tail feathers are ſomewhat pointed; the exterior one half white; the next ſlightly tipped the ſame; the legs yellowiſh brown; claws horn-colour; hind claws ſhort and hooked.

No bird has been more confounded than this ſpecies of Lark. It viſits this country in the ſpring, but is rarely ſeen till the beginning of May, and is moſt frequently miſtaken for the Tit-Lark, to which it bears great reſemblance in plumage and habits; but as a ſpecial mark of diſtinction the baſe of the bill in this is broader, and the hind claw is much ſhorter and more hooked; the throat and breaſt is alſo much more inclined to yellow than the Tit-Lark

is found to be in the ſpring. But it muſt be remarked that bird aſſumes much of that colour in the winter, which has occaſioned Mr. Lewin and others to conclude this bird is found with us in that ſeaſon; and the ſame author has evidently given the figure of the Tit-Lark for the Field Lark, by the length and ſtraitneſs of the hind claw.

The bill and hind claw of this bird are unerring marks of diſtinction by which it may at once be diſcriminated from the other. The legs of this are alſo uniformly of the ſame pale yellowiſh brown colour, never becoming duſky as in the matured birds of the other ſpecies.

We have been more particular in deſcribing the difference between theſe two ſpecies as we have frequently received one for the other. Dr. Latham ſhewed us ſeveral Larks that were ſent to him out of Yorkſhire, amongſt which one of this ſpecies was marked Tit-Lark, and two of thoſe birds called Field Lark and Pipit.

Mr. Pennant ſays the birdcatchers about London take a bird in the autumn they call Pipit, but does not deſcribe it.

We have great reaſon to believe the bird ſo called is the Pipit Lark of this work, not the Tit-Lark, and certainly not the Graſshopper Warbler, which we believe has been called Pipit; nor is it likely to be this bird, which leaves us at that ſeaſon in the ſame ſolitary manner they come to us, and are never known to be gregarious in this country.

The

The Tit-Larks aſſemble in ſmall flocks in autumn, and remain with us the whole year, which Mr. Lewin denies; and we mention this as another proof that he has completely confounded the two ſpecies. But this need ſcarcely be inſiſted on, for it is obvious when he aſſerts that the hind claw of the Field Lark is longer and ſtouter than in the Tit-Lark.

This ſpecies is by no means plentiful, but appears to be thinly ſcattered over moſt of the encloſed parts of England; is never met with on the moors or downs where the Tit-Lark is moſt frequent. Its ſong is vaſtly ſuperior to that bird, though ſomething ſimilar: this it delivers from the branch of a tree, or on wing, as it is deſcending to the ground. From the beginning of May to July it may be ſeen mounting in the air in a fluttering manner, at the ſame time uttering a twittering note, and then deſcends to ſome neighbouring tree with motionleſs wing and the tail thrown up. At this time it ſings, but never when riſing. And it is obſervable that it rarely pitches on the ground again until it has perched, and it always mounts in the like manner from a tree before it deſcends to the ground.

The Tit-Lark, it is true, has much of theſe manners, but after mounting in the air either returns to the ground or pitches on ſome low buſh. The Field Lark generally makes a neſt amongſt the high graſs or green wheat, and reſides wholly in the more cultivated parts, and that only where there

are trees. The neſt is compoſed of dry graſs, fibrous plants, and ſometimes a little moſs, and lined with fine dry graſs and horſe-hair. The eggs are four in number, of a dirty bluiſh white, thickly blotched, and ſpotted with purpliſh brown.

We have found this bird as far weſt as Devonſhire, but rarely in Cornwall; alſo in the weſtermoſt parts of South Wales, and in moſt of the ſouthern parts of England; but no where ſo plentiful as in the north of Wiltſhire.

LARK-GRASS-HOPPER. Vide *Warbler-graſs-hopper.*

LARK-LESSER-CRESTED.

Alauda nemoroſa. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 797.

Alauda criſtata minor. *Raii Syn.* p. 69. A. 5. *Will.* p. 152. *Brif.* iii. p. 361. 9.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 411.

Alauda criſtatella. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 499. 26.

Le Lulu. *Buf.* v. p. 74.

Creſted Lark. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 141.—*Ib.* fol. 95.

Leſſer Creſted Lark. *Will. Angl.* p. 207. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 391. 24. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iii. p. 9.

This ſpecies has long remained in obſcurity. Aldrovandus is the only author who ſeems to have given an original deſcription of it, from which all others appear to have copied; and as we have never been fortunate enough to meet with it muſt do the ſame.

That

That author obſerves, Vol. ii. p. 371, that it is not ſo brown as the Greater Creſted Lark, and the tuft on the head larger in proportion to the ſize of the bird, and that the legs are red.

Dr. Latham remarks that it is ſaid it flies in flocks; and that it is for the moſt part met with in woods and thickets, where it makes a neſt. The ſame author obſerves that it is ſaid to be found in plenty in Yorkſhire.

It ſeems, however, very unlikely that if it was a diſtinct ſpecies it ſhould remain ſo long in obſcurity, at a time when the reſearches in natural hiſtory are ſo general; eſpecially as it has been ſaid to be plentiful.

From the deſcription there is greater reaſon to believe the bird mentioned by Aldrovandus is no other than the Field Lark of this work. Mr. Bolton informed Mr. Pennant it was found plentiful in Yorkſhire.

Amongſt a variety of Larks ſent from that county to Dr. Latham (we believe from Mr. Bolton) one was marked Leſſer Creſted Lark, which was evidently the Field Lark.

Is ſaid to be met with in many parts of Europe, Italy, Auſtria, Poland, and Siberia.

Buffon and Briſſon have both mentioned it, and neither of them ſpeak of the Field Lark; but we have little doubt their bird is that ſpecies.

LARK-LESSER-FIELD. Vide *Lark-field.*

LARK-MEADOW. Vide *Lark-field* and *Lark-tit.*

LARK-PIPIT.

Alauda trivialis. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 288. 5. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 796. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 493. 6.

Alauda ſepearia. *Briſ.* iii. p. 349. 5.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 407.

Alouette pipi. *Buf.* v. p. 39. t. 4.

Pipit Lark. *Albin.* i. t. 44.

The weight of this ſpecies is about five drams and a half; length ſix inches and a half.

Bill duſky; the ſides and baſe of the upper mandible dull yellow; irides hazel.

The top of the head and whole upper parts of the body of a ruſty olivaceous-brown, ſtreaked with duſky, the middle of each feather being of that colour; the rump plain; the coverts and quill-feathers duſky; the former margined the ſame as the back, but lighter; the primary quills ſlightly edged with olive-green; thoſe next the body margined like the coverts; the whole under parts pale ferruginous, darkeſt on the breaſt, vent, and under tail coverts, and lighteſt on the chin; the ſides of the neck, breaſt, and ſides of the body, marked with oblong ſpots of duſky; the two middle tail-feathers duſky brown, paler on the margins; the outer feather on each ſide is white, except towards the baſe of the inner web; and the outer web is browniſh towards the point; the ſecond is white only at the tip; the reſt duſky black, ſlightly edged

edged with greeniſh brown; legs dull yellow; claws horn-colour; hind claw rather longer than the toe, a little bent.

This we believe is the ſpecies known in the neighbourhood of London by the name of Pipit, and is frequently taken by the birdcatchers when they firſt appear in flocks in the autumn.

It has no doubt been frequently confounded with the Tit-Lark, which alſo flock at that ſeaſon of the year, and perhaps ſometimes together. They are only to be diſcriminated by their ſuperior ſize, olivaceous colour on the ſuperior parts, and being much more ferruginous yellow beneath.

We have never been able to procure one ſpecimen in the ſummer, nor could we till lately identify the ſpecies.

The Pipit Lark is probably not leſs common than the Tit-Lark with us in winter; it frequents the ſame places. We have killed it in Cornwall, in very ſevere weather, in the month of December.

Mr. Pennant in his *Britiſh Zoology*, and Dr. Latham in his *Synopſis*, have made the Alauda trivialis of Linnæus the Graſshopper Warbler; but the latter author has, in his *Index Ornithologicus*, placed all the ſynonyms to this which he had given to that bird.

LARK-RED.

Alauda rubra. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 794. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 494. 10.

Alauda Penſylvanica. *Brif. Sup.* p. 94.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 419. 13.

Alouette à joues brunes de Penſylvanie. *Buf.* v. p. 58.

Lark from Penſylvania. *Edw.* t. 297.

Red Lark. *Br. Zool.* N° 140. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 279. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 376. 8. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iii. t. 93.

This ſpecies is rather ſuperior in ſize to the Sky Lark. The bill is duſky above, whitiſh beneath, except at the point; irides hazel. The upper part of the head, hind part of the neck, and back, rufous-brown, each feather a little duſky in the middle; over the eye a pale ferruginous ſtreak; chin and throat the ſame; the ear coverts inclining to duſky; from the bill under the eye a narrow duſky line; the ſides of the neck and breaſt ferruginous, with duſky ſpots; belly and under tail coverts ferruginous white; greater quill-feathers duſky, ſlightly edged with yellowiſh white; the reſt of the quills deeply margined with rufous; ſome of the larger coverts the ſame, but thoſe immediately impending the ſecondary quills have whitiſh tips, making a ſmall bar acroſs the wing; one row alſo of the ſmaller coverts are tipped with white, making another line of that colour acroſs the ſuperior part of the wing; the two middle feathers of the tail are duſky, deeply margined with rufous-brown; the outer feather is white, the next is white on the exterior

exterior web, and part of the inner web towards the tip; the ſhaft duſky; the reſt are duſky; legs yellowiſh brown; hind claws as long as the toe, and ſomewhat curved.

The above deſcription is taken from a ſpecimen which was killed in Middleſex, and now in our poſſeſſion.

It is a rare ſpecies in England, but perhaps has ſometimes been confounded with the Sky Lark, which occaſionally partakes of the ferruginous colour. The hind claw, however, if every other mark of diſtinction was wanting, is ſufficient to ſeparate it from that bird; it is not ſo long, and is conſiderably curved, whereas that of the other is nearly ſtrait.

One in the Leverian Muſeum differs a little from the above.

Said to inhabit North America, and is ſometimes found in the neighbourhood of London.

LARK-ROCK.

Alauda obſcura. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 494. 7.

Alauda Petroſus. *Lin. Tranſ.* iv. p. 41. egg t. 2.

Duſky Lark. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iii. t. 94. *Don. Br. Birds*, iv. t. 76.

Sea Lark. *Walc. Syn.* t. 193.

The length of this ſpecies is ſix inches three quarters; weight about ſeven drams.

The

The bill is duſky, near ſeven eighths of an inch long from the apex to the corner of the mouth; irides hazel.

Upper part of the head, back of the neck, and tail coverts, are of a dark brown; back and ſcapulars of the ſame colour, obſcurely marked with duſky ſtrokes; above the eye and beneath the ear is a lightiſh-coloured ſtroke; the throat whitiſh; breaſt and belly yellowiſh white, the former blotched with large duſky ſpots; the ſides marked with ſtrokes of the ſame; under tail coverts light brown; the two middle feathers of the tail dark brown, the others duſky; outer one of a dirty yellow, white on the interior web and the point of the exterior; in the ſecond feather the light colour is juſt viſible at the end; the quill-feathers and coverts are duſky, ſlightly edged with light brown; legs and toes duſky; claws black; hind claw four tenths of an inch long, and ſomewhat crooked.

Both ſexes are alike.

The young birds are not maturely feathered till after the winter of the firſt year; till then the upper parts have a tinge of olivaceous aſh-colour; beneath the lighter parts are yellowiſh, and the coverts of the wings more deeply margined with light brown; the baſe of the under mandible and legs leſs duſky.

It is probable Mr. Pennant firſt noticed this ſpecies in his folio edition of *Britiſh Zoology*, Pl. P. 1. and calls it a variety of Tit-Lark with duſky legs.

Long

Long after the laſt works of that author on Zoology, in which nothing more is ſaid of it, Dr. Latham favoured us with this bird amongſt a parcel of other Larks, ſtating he had received it from Mr. Lewin. At that time we were unacquainted with the bird, and for diſtinction returned it by the name of Duſky Lark, which Mr. Lewin adopted in his publication on *Britiſh Birds*; and Dr. Latham, in his *Index Ornithologicus*, calls it Alauda obſcura. Soon after theſe works had been given to the public we diſcovered theſe birds in great plenty on the coaſt of South Wales, where it was known by ſome of the natives by the name of Rock Lark; and afterwards found it not uncommon on all the coaſts from Kent to the Land's-End in Cornwall, where the ſhores were abrupt; and have no doubt it inhabits moſt of the rocky ſhores throughout the kingdom. It ſeems wholly confined to the neighbourhood of the ſea, and is never found, even in winter, more remote than in the contiguous marſhes within the occaſional influx of the tide, depending chiefly on marine inſects for its ſubſiſtence, and has never been obſerved to be gregarious.

The ſong, the manner of flying, and its habits in general, are ſo like thoſe of the Tit-Lark that it is probably owing to this circumſtance it had laid ſo long in obſcurity.

It begins breeding early in the ſpring. The neſt is made of dry graſs, marine plants, and very little moſs externally, and lined with fine graſs, with a few

few long hairs. This is generally placed on the shelf of a rock near the sea; sometimes at a considerable height, where there are a few scanty bushes or tufts of grass. It lays four or five eggs, of a dirty white, sprinkled with numerous specks of brown, darker and confluent at the larger end, so as to appear on that part wholly of that colour; in size they rather exceed those of the Tit-Lark, weighing about thirty-six grains.

LARK-SEA. Vide *Lark-rock*, *Plover-ringed*, and *Bunting-tawny*.

LARK-SHORT-HEELED. Vide *Lark-field*.

LARK-SKY.

Alauda arvensis. *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 187. 1. *Gmel. Syst.* ii. p. 791. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 491. 1.

Alauda vulgaris. *Raii Syn.* p. 69. A. 1. *Will.* p. 149. t. 40. *Brif.* iii. p. 335. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 404.

L'Alouette. *Buf.* v. p. 1. t. 1.

Common Field Lark, *or* Sky Lark. *Will. Angl.* p. 203.

Sky Lark. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 136.—*Ib.* fol. 93. t. S. 2. f. 7. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 394. A. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 368. 1. *Albin.* i. t. 41.—*Ib. Song Birds*, p. 38. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iii. t. 89. *Walc. Syn.* t. 189. *Pult. Cat. Dorset.* p. 7.

The length of this species is seven inches.

Bill dusky; the base of the under mandible yellowish.

lowiſh. The feathers on the top of the head are duſky, bordered with rufous-brown; they are rather long and erectable in form of a ſhort creſt; the hind part is plain, inclining to aſh-colour; on the upper parts of the body the feathers are reddiſh brown, darker in their middle, the edges pale; the under parts are dirty buff-colour, darkeſt on the neck and breaſt, which parts are ſtreaked with duſky; quills brown, lighter on the outer webs and tips; the tail is duſky brown, the two middle feathers darkeſt, with light rufous margins; the outer feather is white on the outer web and tip of the inner; the ſecond feather white on the outer web only; the third is inclining to white on the margin of the outer web; legs duſky in old birds, but lighter in young; claws duſky; the hind one very long and ſtrait.

This bird is common in the greater parts of this kingdom, but moſt plentiful in the more open and higheſt cultivated ſituations abounding with corn, and rarely ſeen on the extended moors at a diſtance from arable land.

The neſt is placed on the ground amongſt graſs or corn; it is formed of dry graſs and other vegetable ſtalks, lined with fine dry graſs. The eggs are generally four in number, rather larger than thoſe of a Tit-Lark, weighing above fifty grains, of a dirty white, blotched and ſpotted with brown.

It begins to breed in May, and will lay as late as September if their firſt neſts are deſtroyed.

The

The hiſtory of this delightful ſinging bird is ſo generally known that to ſay more of it is uſeleſs. It has been aſſerted that the Sky Lark never perches; but this is a miſtake, for we have frequently ſeen it perch on the top of a buſh, and ſometimes on the branch of a tree.

LARK-TIT.

Alauda pratenſis. *Lin. Syſt.* p. 287. 2. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 792. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 493. 5. *Raii Syn.* p. 80. 4. *Will.* p. 150. *Briſ.* iii. p. 343. 3. —*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 406.

Spipola altera Aldr. *Raii Syn.* p. 80. 4. *Will.* p. 153.—171.

L'Alouette de prés. *Buf.* v. p. 31. t. 3.

Tit-Lark. *Br. Zool.* N° 138.—*Ib.* fol. 94. t. Q. f. 6. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 395. C. *Will. Angl.* p. 110? 206. *Albin.* i. t. 43.—*Ib. Song Birds,* t. p. 53. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 374. 5. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iii. t. 98. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 191. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 8.

This ſpecies weighs about four drams forty grains; length nearly five inches and three quarters. Bill ſlender, duſky, except at the baſe of the under mandible; irides hazel.

The upper part of the head and whole plumage above is of a duſky brown, with paler margins; from each ſide the under mandible a duſky line paſſes down the ſide of the throat; the throat and under

under parts dirty white; the ſides of the neck and breaſt marked with oblong ſpots of duſky; quills duſky brown, ſlightly edged with a paler colour; tail the ſame, the outer feather white, except at the baſe of the inner web; the next has a little white at the point; legs browniſh.

No birds have cauſed greater confuſion than ſeveral of the ſmaller ſpecies of Larks; the Field Lark and Pipit having always been more or leſs confounded with this bird.

The Tit-Lark remains with us the whole year, but after the autumnal moulting aſſumes more of an olivaceous tinge on the upper parts, and beneath is of a yellowiſh white. In this ſtate it has been taken for the Field Lark by thoſe who have not attentively examined the bill and hind claw. In theſe parts it more reſembles the Pipip; but that bird is much ſuperior in ſize, and the whole plumage is much more ferruginous.

The Tit-Lark is a very common bird in moſt parts of the kingdom; is partial to barren ſituations, and is found equally on the mountainous parts as well as in the low and ſwampy places. In Scotland it is almoſt the only bird found upon the vaſt extended tracts of heath, amongſt which it breeds. The neſt is placed on the ground amongſt furze or long graſs; is compoſed of bents, dry graſs, and ſtalks of plants, lined with fine dry graſs, and ſometimes long horſe-hair. The eggs vary conſiderably in colour; ſometimes of a dark brown,

others

others whitiſh, thickly ſpeckled all over with rufous-brown, or of a pale brown tinged with red; theſe are generally ſix in number. In the winter theſe birds moſtly frequent the lower grounds in ſearch of inſects and worms, and fly in ſmall flocks; poſſibly they may congregate with the Pipits, who come to us at that ſeaſon, and may then be readily confounded.

We have found the eggs of this bird from different neſts weigh from twenty-four to thirty-four grains.

LARK-WILLOW. Vide *Warbler-ſedge.*

LARK-WOOD.

Alauda arborea. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 287. 3. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 793. *Raii Syn.* p. 69. A. 2. *Will.* p. 149. t. 40. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 492. 3. *Brif.* iii. p. 340. t. 20. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 405.

L'Alouette de bois, *ou* le Cujelier. *Buf.* v. p. 25.

Wood Lark. *Br. Zool.* N° 137.—*Ib.* fol. 94. t. Q. f. 3. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 395. B. *Will. Angl.* p. 204. *Albin.* i. t. 42.—*Ib. Song Birds*, t. p. 46. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 371. 3. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iii. t. 90. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 8. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 190.

This ſpecies weighs about eight drams; length ſix inches. Bill duſky; whitiſh at the baſe of the under mandible; irides hazel.

The general plumage much reſembles the Sky Lark;

Lark; the feathers on the top of the head and whole upper parts are duſky, margined with a light reddiſh brown; on the crown of the head the feathers are long, and capable of being erected in form of a ſhort creſt; from the bill over the eye is a narrow band of yellowiſh white ſurrounding the crown of the head; the coverts of the ears brown, beneath which is another light-coloured ſtroke; the neck and breaſt yellowiſh white, tinged with brown, marked with narrow duſky ſpots; belly dirty white; quill-feathers duſky, ſlightly edged with brown; the tail is ſhort; the two middle feathers are brown, the next duſky, and the four outer ones on each ſide are black, tipped with dirty white; the tail coverts are brown, and reach within half an inch of the end of the tail; legs yellowiſh fleſh-colour; hind claw long, and nearly ſtrait.

The Wood Lark is by no means a plentiful ſpecies, but is met with in moſt parts of the kingdom ſparingly. It ſings delightfully on wing, but rarely when ſitting on the ground, though ſometimes when perched on a tree. The ſong is much more melodious than that of the Sky Lark, but does not conſiſt of ſo great a variety of notes; but then it ſings almoſt throughout the year, except in the months of June and July. It does not mount in the air in the perpendicular manner, and continue hovering and ſinging in the ſame ſpot like the Sky Lark, but will ſometimes ſoar to a great height, and keep flying in large irregular circles, ſinging

the whole time with little intermiſſion; and will thus continue in the air for an hour together.

It is a very early breeder, beginning to build in March. We have found the neſt with eggs as early as the fourth of April. It is placed on the ground, moſt commonly in rough and barren land, under a tuft of high graſs, furze, or ſome low buſh; is made of dry graſs, lined with finer, with ſometimes a few long hairs. The eggs are generally four in number, brown, mottled with duſky and cinereous, moſtly at the larger end; are ſomewhat leſs than thoſe of the Sky Lark; their weight from forty to fifty grains.

Theſe birds rarely aſſemble in larger flocks than ſix or ſeven; moſt probably the family, which aſſociate together till the returning ſpring. Their food is grain and ſeeds of various kinds, as well as inſects.

LAVY. Vide *Guillemot-fooliſh.*

LINNET-BROWN.

Fringilla Linota. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 916. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 457. 81.

Linaria. *Raii Syn.* p. 90. A. 1. *Will.* p. 190. —*Ib. Angl.* p. 258. t. 46. *Brif.* iii. p. 131. 29. —*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 343.

La Linotte. *Buf.* iv. p. 58. t. 1.

Common Linnet. *Br. Zool.* N°130.—*Ib.* fol. 110. *Albin. Song Birds*, t. p. 31. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, ii. t. 83. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 402. 73. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 12. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 221.

This

This bird is generally described to be of the same size as the Greater Redpole, or Red-headed Linnet. The plumage, on comparison of the various authors who have given it as a distinct species, makes it nearly the same as that bird, but not quite so rufous on the upper parts. The principal distinction seems to be in the breast being of a fine crimson colour, and none of that colour on the head.

Linnæus does not appear to have considered these birds as distinct; and we have no doubt he was perfectly right, for they are to be met with in all gradations with respect to the red markings on the head and breast; sometimes on one of those parts only, at other times on neither: this depends wholly on age and season. From the vast number we have killed at all seasons of the year, in which the greatest variety of those markings were observed, we do not hesitate to pronounce them one and the same species. For further remarks, see *Redpole-greater.*

LINNET-GREEN. Vide *Grosbeak-green.*

LINNET-MOUNTAIN. Vide *Twite.*

LINNET-RED. Vide *Redpole-greater.*

LINNET-RED-HEADED. Vide *Redpole-greater.*

LINNET-RED-HEADED-LESSER. Vide *Redpole-lesser.*

LONG-NECK. Vide *Bittern-little.*

LONG-

LONG-TAILED-CAPON. Vide *Titmouſe-long-tailed.*

LONG-TAILED-MAG. Vide *Titmouſe-long-tailed.*

LOON. A common name given to ſeveral ſpecies of the Divers and Grebes.

LOON-ASH-COLOURED. Vide *Grebe-tippet.*

LOON-GREATER. Vide *Grebe-tippet.*

LOON-RED-THROATED. Vide *Diver-red-throated.*

LOON-SPRAT. Vide *Diver-ſpeckled.*

LUMME-SPRAT. Vide *Diver-black-throated.*

LUNDA. Vide *Puffin.*

END OF FIRST VOLUME.

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ERRATA, VOL. I.

Introduction, page x, marginal note, ove-viparous, *read* oviviparous
Avoſet, Scooping Avocet, *read* Avoſet
Bean-crake, vide Gallinula crake, *read* Gallinule-crake
Bunting-Cirl, Emberona, *read* Emberiza
Bunting-reed, Ortolan de Voſeaux, *read* Roſeaux
Diver-black-throated, Speckled Zoon, *read* Loon
Duck-long-tailed, and elſewhere, Trachia, *read* Trachea
Duck tufted, line 5, black yellow, *read* dark yellow; line 49, great ſpeculum, *read* green
Dun-Diver, line 44, aquatic birds, in particular, *read* aquatic birds in particular,
Eagle-Golden, Falco Cryſactos, *read* Cryſaetos
Eagle-Sea, line 54, Area, *read* Aerie
Flycatcher, Bean Bird, *read* Beam
Finch-bul, Bouvreuil Brif. *read* Buf.
Gadwall, line 25, ſuppoſed to bred, *read* breed
Gallinule-common, line 1, this birds, *read* bird
Gambet, line 1, the ſpecies, *read* this
Hoopoe, line 33, of bluiſh white, *read* bluiſh white
Jay, line 37, ſometime, *read* ſometimes
Knot, line 57, Lewis's, *read* Lewin's
Lark-tit, line 25, Pipip, *read* Pipit